



The Inland Printer

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

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ALBERT SIKES, EDITOR.

BY J. C. OSWALD.



WHAT a host of long-past and almost forgotten events come trooping before my mental vision at sight of those three words. In fancy I see an old-fashioned Ohio town, strung along one principal street and boasting only one building more than two stories in height. At the end of the row of houses on one side of the street is situated an unusually pretentious brick building labeled "Town Hall," and next to it a very much smaller one, from the front of which hangs a sign announcing the office of the Port Discovery *New Era*. I can hear the thud and rattle and bang of the old Washington hand press inside, and in my abstraction I seem to know that soon there will appear another issue of what is at once the hope and the despair of most of the denizens of the town—the *New Era* itself. Not the despair of all of them, however, for in my youthful eyes there was no brighter sheet and no greater man than were embodied in this same newspaper and its editor.

They had arrived in our midst a year or so before the time to which I allude and had been warmly welcomed. They could not have come otherwise, for it had been necessary for the business men of the town to advance the money which severed them from firm if not fond attachments elsewhere, the money to be repaid in advertising when the paper got started. The outfit had outlived most of its usefulness in a larger town near by, and, as I look at matters now, was not much to speak of. There was an old Washington hand press, a Model job press, a few fonts of job type, some fifty pounds of body type with a consumptive look in its face, and about a dozen type cases. I believe there was also a rickety old case-rack which had to be attached to the wall to prevent its lurch-

ing forward, but soon after it was put up some careless person leaned against it and it crashed to the floor, never to be restored again to its former state of uselessness.

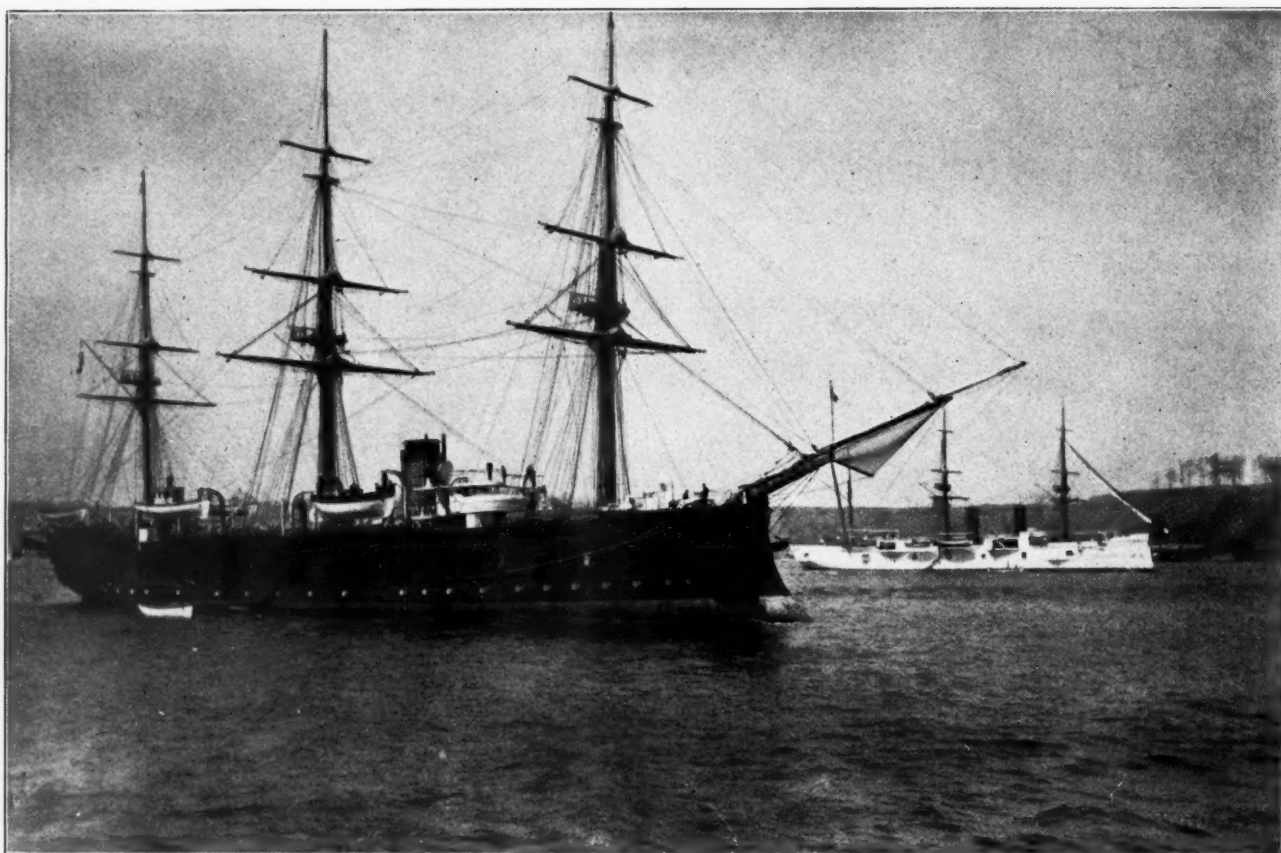
It was a slow-old town, nearly a century old, to which they had come as pioneers in their line, and nothing ever seemed to happen in it or near it. In the twenty years of recollection I have of it the only exciting events which disturbed its peace were the killing of a man on a railroad crossing and the suicide of another at a lodging house—the lodging house, rather, for there was only one in the town. Since I came away there has been one other suicide, and, I believe, rather a disastrous fire. However, these things happened after the town grew more important and years after Sikes had measured up his dups., cashed his string, and gone to the berth he always said was being reserved for him on the *Heavenly Messenger*.

So the only thing left for him in his time was to manufacture his news, and manufacture it he did indeed. He wrote tales of hunting expeditions on surrounding farms, everything from a lame sheep to elephants and walruses figuring in the enumeration of the game he "bagged." He devoted columns to advocating grand parades in honor of important events and described them in glowing terms after the time had passed when they were supposed to have occurred. He was loyal to the town from first to last, and lied assiduously about its greatness. In these ways he kept people wondering what would be done next, and while it lasted they gave themselves up to pleasant anticipation.

It could not go on indefinitely so, however, and after a time Sikes began to tire of his task. Perhaps, too, his resources in the way of sensations had become exhausted. His field was a small one and the gleanings therefrom smaller still. He was in nearly everybody's debt, and he could not move to another town; so the only thing left to him was

to stay and go deeper into the seemingly bottomless pit. There were more saloons in the town than establishments of any other kind, and perhaps that was why Sikes patronized them most. He was a fair-minded man and believed in treating all alike. As his periods of communion with the flowing bowl became gradually longer, less attention was paid to the *New Era*, and it also began to droop. From appearing regularly on Friday of each week, it would come out on Saturday instead, and sometimes not until the following Monday or Tuesday. Oftentimes Sikes would wander uncertainly in for the first time in the week at its very close, and if

At the end of one week which I recall, Sikes failed to "show up" at all and the "force" had to depend entirely upon itself. We got the paper out, and it was not much later than usual, though that is rather an indefinite term. In order to facilitate matters, when we had the forms on the press one of several young men who happened in was employed to fold the papers as they were printed, and then they were passed to another who wrote the names of the subscribers on each as they appeared in alphabetical order in the mailing list. This was the first occasion on which Sikes was not present to do the writing himself, and that is why I am able



FRENCH WAR SHIP ARETHUSE.

Photo by Vernon Royle.

United States War Ship Chicago in the Distance.

the feeble efforts toward getting it out which had been made by the two boys, who still remained loyal to him, did not meet with his approval, everything had to be gone over again, and there might not be any issue at all that week. Four of the eight pages were home print, and owing to the scarcity of type they had to be set up two at a time, there being supposedly two press days each week. If the week waned before the first form was distributed and the second set up, and the editor happened to need the money which would be due on advertising when the paper came out, he would print the same pages on both the "inside" and the "outside," and let it go at that. As he was seldom in any other condition than "short," this often occurred.

to remember it so well. It was a simple thing in itself, this mailing list, but it needed to be understood to be fully appreciated. The names of the subscribers appeared under their proper classification as to location, those which had been discontinued being indicated only by a small cross placed before them. This made the list look more imposing when shown to an advertiser, if such a proceeding became necessary, and had caused no trouble up to that time. We did not know what the crosses meant, however, nor, of course, did the young man who was writing the list. As a result, when the papers were all printed there remained about one-third of the names of subscribers to whom there were none to send. We could not



THE LITTLE WEATHER PROPHEET.

understand it, but thought the neglected ones might not notice the omission and decided not to say anything to Sikes when he arrived. He came in the next day and was pleased to hear that the week's edition was already in the post office. He was not nearly so pleased, however, when he went there and was confronted with a bundle of papers addressed to dead and departed citizens and the information that many subscribers had failed to receive any at all.

The last time the *New Era* and its editor were themselves again was the week after he was arrested by the proprietors of a livery stable for an alleged attempt to decamp with a team and buggy with which he was making a collecting tour. He was tried on the charge before the mayor and was acquitted. Every page of the next issue of the *New Era* was filled with woodcuts of the rudest description, yet giving evidence of some slight degree of skill in their execution, which depicted the owners of the team and their supporters in most outlandish garb and with no uncertain comment, all so skillfully disguised so far as actual personal reference was concerned as to make retaliation impossible. A copy of that issue still commands a premium in the town. This seemed

to be but an expiring gasp, for he became daily more neglectful of his business and the *New Era* was in evidence only as is a flag of distress waving from the mast of a sinking ship. The town was no longer pleased, no longer indulgent, no longer tolerant, and knowing this Albert Sikes one day laid down and died.

His memory is a sad one, more so to the men who in later years have attempted to fill the station in the life of the town which his departure left vacant than to anybody else. There have been newspapers published there since which have been deserving of the term—newspapers filled with readable news, well edited, well printed and published on time. But they would not do. "Why don't you get out a paper like Albert Sikes got out," have said the people. "He laid around town all week until Friday night, and then went to his office and gave us a better paper than any two men together have done since."

"Perhaps he did," we acknowledged sadly in our turn. "Perhaps he did. It is too bad he isn't here now to hear about it himself."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE DEMAND FOR A CYLINDER JOBBER.

BY CHARLES H. COCHRANE.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago, when the writer was serving his apprenticeship on the inky end of a hand press, and sighing for promotion to the superior work of kicking a quarto Gordon, pressmen were wont at times to remark on the desirability of making a treadle job press with a cylinder, or so as to operate like a cylinder, as far as feeding and delivery of the sheet were concerned. Very many printers have had the same thought since that time, and doubtless many have wondered why such a press was not made and marketed, since it is manifestly a waste of time for feeders to be obliged to remove the sheets by hand.

As a matter of fact, a few such presses have been built, but because of various defects they never acquired popularity. The Allen job press was the most successful, but as its principle involved rotation of the form, as in the type-revolving web press, it was suitable only for stereotype or electrotpe plates. It could be run at about double the speed of the ordinary quarto, with the same effort and ability on the part of the feeder. As stereotype and electrotpe work is mostly large, and suited to large cylinders, there really was no field for the Allen press, and it has disappeared.

George P. Gordon built a few cylinders of about 12 by 18 bed, and others (I think Cottrell & Babcock and Potter), built small cylinders designed to replace the quarto and half medium platen presses. These were built on the drum cylinder plan, and proved to be more costly and less useful

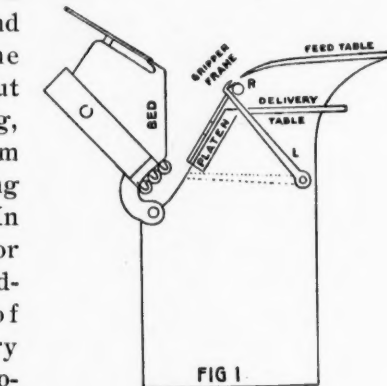
than the platen presses. It is true that they were easier to feed, but this was offset by the difficulty in printing from such small cylinders without wrinkling or slur. It was possible to avoid both; but the labor of doing so was a serious hindrance to the pressman. If he had to print a card it refused to conform to the short curve of the small cylinder, and the tail end of it usually dragged on the form, producing a slur of the last line printed. If he had to print a full form on thin paper the tympan had to be absolutely smooth, and uniformly tight, and the grippers had to be adjusted so as to seize the sheet without a particle of slackness between the grippers, else there was sure to be a wrinkle. The small circumference of the cylinder was responsible for these difficulties. A large cylinder or a platen press will print a sheet that is far from flat, on a tympan that is bulged by a clumsy press boy, and yet produce good work—at least absolute perfection in these points is not requisite to good work, whereas with the small cylinder the work is simply spoiled by the most trifling inaccuracies of this character. Pressmen who have had experience with the three-revolution Taylor, now relegated to the rear, will remember that even for the coarse newspaper work for which the press was designed, the small cylinder of eleven or twelve inches diameter caused a great deal of wrinkling and splitting of the paper. It is not practical to run cheap paper on such a press without dampening. Wet paper will stretch as well as shrink, and its use covers a multitude of shortcomings. As the paper stock for the commercial printing that is done on small jobbers cannot be wet, the small cylinder is out of the question. About fifteen inches diameter is as small as can be used, and eighteen inches is better; and, since we have to use cylinders of that diameter, we see that the pony cylinder presses now in use are as small as they can well be made.

It is possible, however, to build a platen job press so that it can be fed like a cylinder press, and deliver its sheet, and if some manufacturer would give us a press that would do this, without sacrificing too many other features, it would command a large sale, since it is possible to feed almost if not quite twice as many sheets per hour with such conveniences. This statement is not a random assertion. The writer has experimented, and knows it to be a fact. If a feeder does not have to remove the printed sheets from the platen of a jobber, he can feed with both hands alternately, and almost double his speed, without increasing his efforts, since the left hand, now employed to remove the sheets, is simply reversed in action, and carries sheets into the press alternately with the right hand.

Various devices have been tried to secure this desirable adjunct to a jobber. One of them was

designed for presses of the alligator-Gordon or old-style Kidder type. For the benefit of young printers who do not remember these presses, it should be remarked that such a job press had a stationary platen, and the bed moved back and forth, and occasionally brought the form of type down on the fingers of the feeder, if he delayed the removal of his hand from between the jaws. Modern job presses all protect the hand of the feeder by closing the jaws at a distance that is beyond easy reach; but the savage alligator shut down without warning, and won its name from its fondness for biting the printer's devil. In adapting the alligator press for rapid feeding and delivery of sheets, the stationary platen was used to support side guides, along

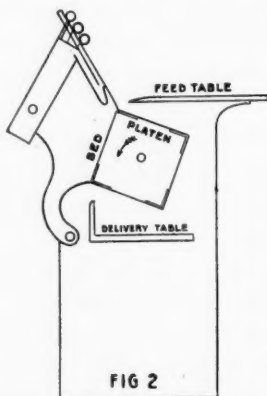
which was moved up and down a frame bearing a row of grippers, and grasping a sheet from a feed board in the same manner that it would be removed by the grippers on a drum cylinder press. The sheet thus seized was drawn along to its place on the platen, much after the manner of the delivery fly frames on some recent pony presses. An outline of the design is shown in Fig. 1. The feeding of this press was accomplished satisfactorily, but it was necessary to deliver the sheet by a backward or reverse motion of the lever L, to a table under the feed board. A stiff sheet of paper or a card could be delivered beautifully, but flimsy paper would double up, and the use of a roller at R, with a sort of spring shade roller attached for bringing up the sheet, was not wholly a success, and, therefore, the device was decided



to be a failure, and was never marketed. It seems possible, nevertheless, that this idea might be worked out successfully, if anyone was willing to spend the needed money in experimenting.

Another idea was the use of a four-sided platen on a job press of the Gordon type, as shown in Fig. 2. This four-sided platen was

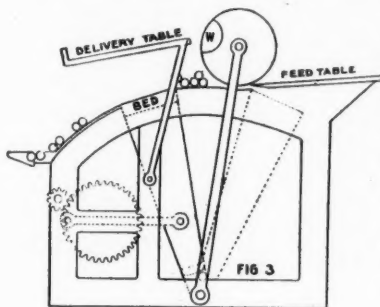
to make a quarter revolution at each impression, taking a sheet from the feed board just as a cylinder would take it, and depositing it below by simply dropping it at the lowest point. The great objection to this plan is that four tympan are required for one form, and consequently four



make-readys. This could be partially avoided by making ready almost wholly with underlays, but as some overlays are always needed for fine work, there would be great waste of time in making ready. This would render the press unprofitable for short runs, which is the especial field of the small jobber. It would not print long runs any cheaper than they could be done on a large cylinder press by duplicating the form, and so there seems to be no field for this invention, which, by the way, emanated from a machinist, not from a printer.

There have been numerous other designs of job presses which failed because they were too complicated and expensive of construction. The platen jobber, as now used, can be built so cheaply that a press to take its place must be sold at a moderate figure. If a printer were asked to put \$1,000 into such a jobber he would consider that the money was better invested in a cylinder press of greater size, or in a web-feeding press. The demand is for a press that will print small forms and make short runs economically, and yet sell at a small price. If any man can produce and market such a machine he will be likely to make a fortune. Many have tried it in the past twenty-five years and all have failed; yet it is possible that the thing can be done and that the principle exists, though it has thus far eluded students of printing machinery.

It may be that a press designed on the principles of Fig. 3 would fill the bill. It will be seen

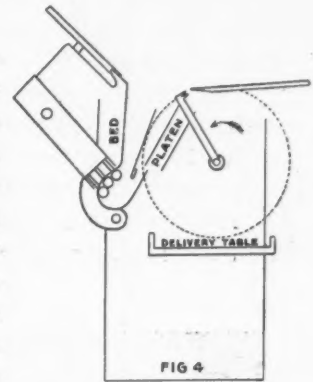


that it is an oscillating cylinder, feeding from the lower side, like the Campbell oscillator, and delivering the sheet printed side up. Its novelty consists principally in the bed, which moves in the arc of a circle, as shown by the dotted lines.

This arrangement presents a few advantages. The curvature away from the cylinder allows the rollers to be crowded a trifle nearer the cylinder, shortening the run. The paper may also be fed nearer the central point, shortening the run at the other end. The bearing surfaces are greatly reduced. Instead of four or five feet of tracks, which would be required for a small cylinder of the ordinary type, the bearings are represented by the small cams that raise and lower the cylinder, to adjust it to the varying height required by such an arrangement. The balancing of the press can be accomplished largely by the weight W in the cylinder. There can be no question that such a press would operate satisfactorily and turn out good work at a speed of 2,500 an hour for a size 12 by 20, but whether it could be sold at a price to

compete with jobbers that cost \$200 to \$500 is a question that experience alone could determine. It seems as though it ought to have a sale at \$600 or \$700, and that it could be built profitably at that figure. Perhaps one of these days some manufacturer will be enterprising enough to try it.

It is also possible that a press designed like Fig. 4 would be a success. This is an alligator style of jobber, with a gripper frame rotating in a circle along the dotted lines. This frame would carry the sheet into the press, stop during the printing, then drop it



printed side down on the delivery table and return for another sheet. It is a simple idea, and would cost little more than the regular makes of jobbers. There might be difficulty in stopping the sheet neatly and flatly on the tympan, but if this were overcome the design appears otherwise practical. A press of this style, 14 by 22, ought to average 2,500 an hour, and at 60 or 70 cents a thousand impressions it would be a great money-earner for a job printer.

It seems reasonable to suppose that at no distant time someone will place such a press on the market. Considering the improvements in cylinder presses and web presses, it is surprising that printers continue to be satisfied with job presses from which the sheets have to be withdrawn by hand. That the self-delivering job press may arrive soon should be the prayer of every progressive job printer.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ADVANTAGES OF PRINTERS' TECHNICAL CLUBS.*

BY JOHN R. BERTSCH.

WHAT are the "advantages of printers' technical clubs"? is a question that should engage the attention of all interested in any way in the "art preservative of arts," whether as employe, employer or patron, for the higher the intelligence and the greater the skill of the workman, the better and more satisfactory the work done.

It should be the purpose of everyone in any way connected with the printing industry to make himself master of all the technicalities of the art, and how can he do so better, under the present system of specializing and specialists, than by being an active and wide-awake member of a printers' technical club?

The first advantage that we will attempt to

*One of six essays offered in competition at the suggestion of THE INLAND PRINTER to the Rockford Printers' Technical Club, of Rockford, Illinois.

present to your notice is that of acquiring practical knowledge of the art—educational, if you please. “But can I not get all the knowledge I will need by reading one or more of the excellent trade journals published?” someone may ask. Yes, and no. By all means read at least *one* trade journal regularly. But simply reading a trade journal, be it ever so replete with timely and useful information, is like securing knowledge by reading the books prescribed in the curriculum of the university, without having the lectures of the professors to supplement the reading.

It very often occurs in reading a trade journal that technical terms are encountered in the descrip-

wise have obtained, and prove a benefit to each member of the club.

In the practical demonstration of how things are done, if done right, in the various departments of the art, is an advantage that the young disciple of Gutenberg cannot enjoy anywhere—under the department system of nearly all printerries in the cities—as he can in a technical club.

Another educational advantage of the printers’ technical clubs is the club library of books of reference and other useful information, where the members can obtain that information which all printers at times realize they need, but for lack of facilities from which to acquire it, they struggle



Plate by Grand Rapids Eng. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

WEAVING IN THE SOUTH.

Photo by Russell Bros., Anniston, Ala.

tion of a process by which certain desirable results may be easily and quickly obtained, and which might be of great benefit to the reader if he fully comprehended the meaning of such terms, but, not having a reference convenient where he may find the proper definition, he passes it by, and thus to him the value of that article is lost. However, if he then had recourse to a technical club, he might, by depositing in the question box—which is a prominent feature of a properly conducted club—the question covering the point on which he desired information, and receive it in such form as he could comprehend, perhaps having it practically demonstrated to him; thus incidentally supplying the topic for a discussion which would not only give him much more information than he could other-

along without it, greatly to their own and their employer’s detriment.

A man is paid nowadays more for what he knows than what he does; therefore, it is an advantage for every member of the craft to help organize and sustain a technical club, thereby putting himself in the way of obtaining that which is the desideratum of every printer—higher wages.

Then there is the social feature of the printers’ technical clubs, which is an important advantage. Anything that will bring the persons engaged in the various departments of the printing trade together, so that they can compare notes along those lines in which they are mutually interested, and to freely discuss the use of the means and methods by which they expect to win a competency from a

"gainsaying world," cannot be anything than an advantage, and this is also one of the good features of the printers' technical clubs.

"The advantage of printers' technical clubs" to employers will be in the developing of a class of workmen, who, knowing how, will accomplish more work, and in a more satisfactory manner, than workmen not having such advantages. The benefit accruing to the patron is neater and better printing, making him realize that after all the printer knows what he needs and how to give it to him in the most satisfactory manner, causing him to think he would like to have that office do all his printing regardless of the lower prices of other but poorer printers. Thus the printers' technical clubs cannot be otherwise than an advantage to all interested in the "art preservative of arts."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

EQUIPMENT FOR PROCESS ENGRAVING.

NO. IV.—BY H. JENKINS.

NEGATIVE MAKING.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

THE production of a photographic negative, as described hereafter, depends upon the fact that certain salts of silver are so acted upon by certain of the component rays of white light as to be changed in structure. The salts which have been found to be thus sensitive are the iodide, bromide and chloride of silver, each producing results somewhat different from the others and being often combined in certain proportions to obtain the qualities of all in the resulting negative. As intimated above, not all of the rays which together form white light are effective in making a change in these silver salts, and it is this condition also which renders photography possible, for the compounds can be prepared for use in a room from which the "actinic" rays (as those which affect the salts are called), are excluded, the plate being afterwards properly exposed to the action of the "actinic" light, and the operation is then completed by the aid of the "non-actinic" illumination.

For convenience, it is customary (and, in fact, essential) to use some substance to hold the salts and form a film over the surface upon which the negative image is to be produced. Collodion and gelatine are the substances now universally employed for this purpose in practical work. It is not customary in making the sensitive plate to add directly to the collodion or gelatine the required salts of silver. It has been found to be more advantageous to mix with these solutions the corresponding salts of other elements, and then submit them to the action of nitrate of silver, which will cause the desired sensitive salts of silver to be formed and leave the nitrates of these elements as a by-product, which in certain cases is removed by

washing or precipitation. For instance, if we use bromide of ammonium, the action of the nitrate of silver will be to form bromide of silver and nitrate of ammonium, and, as stated above, the nitrate is merely a by-product, having no value as a sensitive agent. In the wet collodion process we prepare an insensitive solution, containing the proper salts, and use this solution to form a film upon which the silver nitrate is afterwards allowed to act to form the sensitive salts of silver, the collodion acting merely as a support to hold the salts. In the gelatine process the silver nitrate is added to the solution, thus directly forming the sensitive compounds within it, which, being held suspended in a finely divided condition, are said to be in a state of emulsion.

If, now, we have spread over a plate of glass, or other suitable substance, a coating in which the sensitive salts of silver have been formed, we will have a film which, upon exposure to light containing actinic rays, will have certain changes produced in its sensitive constituents. If the whole plate is exposed, it is evident that the change will be uniform over the whole surface, but if only certain portions are exposed, the change will take place in only those parts and the intensity of the change will be proportionate to the intensity of the action of the light upon them. If, therefore, such a plate is exposed in a camera properly focused upon some object, the rays of light reflected from the object will affect the sensitive salts in the film and produce an image corresponding in its parts to the various portions of the object. If, however, the plate is examined after exposure, there will be no *visible* image to be detected. The appearance will be exactly the same as it was before exposure. To bring out the image it is necessary to treat the impressed salts with some substance which will so act as to cause metallic silver to be deposited upon the affected portions. This process is termed "development," the agents employed being called "developers." Various compounds are used for the purpose, such as pyrogallol, eikonogen, ferrous oxalate and ferrous sulphate, the latter being used in the development of collodion wet plates. When a collodion wet plate is acted upon by the developer, the free silver nitrate which remains upon the surface of the plate is decomposed, the metallic silver being deposited upon the impressed portions of the film. While in the emulsion the silver salts are themselves decomposed.

The developers are invariably used in the form of a solution, and when flowed over the surface of a plate those parts of the image which correspond to the white parts of the object appear first, then the parts corresponding to the half-tones, and finally the details in the shadows. The light reflected from the whites most strongly affect the film, and therefore the deposit of silver will be most

dense in those parts of it which correspond to the white portions of the object, the deposit in other portions being dense in proportion to the effect of the light reflected from the corresponding parts of the object, while those parts of the film upon which the blacks are produced will be unaffected, as the black portions have practically no actinic effect upon the silver salts.

The process of development has an important place in the production of the negative, for any carelessness or ignorance in manipulation may ruin what with proper treatment might result in a negative of excellent quality. In the wet collodion process the developer is simply flowed over the plate as it is held in the hand, the operation being simpler and more mechanical than the development of the gelatine plate. In the development of a gelatine negative the plate is placed in a tray and the developer allowed to act until the desired effect is obtained, it being necessary to vary the propor-

treatment of the film after fixing, and the method will be described in the next chapter.

Upon the time which the plate is exposed in the camera depends to a great degree the quality of the resulting negative. The best results are obtained only when the exposure has been of a duration of time suited to the conditions. The area of diaphragm, amount of reduction of copy, intensity of illumination, etc., each has an influence in determining the necessary time.

In making negatives for photo-engravings the wet collodion process is at the present time almost universally employed, although some excellent results may be obtained with dry plates made for the purpose. In the wet process the plate is made by flowing over a sheet of glass a collodion containing in solution certain iodides, bromides, or chlorides, or combinations of such salts. The plate is then subjected to the action of silver nitrate in solution, which causes the sensitive silver salts to



"A POSER" IN THREE OF HIS LATEST CONTORTIONS.

tions of the developer if the plates have been over or under exposed.

After the negative has been developed, those parts which have not been acted upon by the light will retain the same appearance that they had before development, and as the unreduced salts are of no value they must be removed. To accomplish this the plate is treated with a solution which will dissolve out these salts, and the negative is then said to be "fixed." The substances usually employed to fix a negative are cyanide of potassium or hyposulphite of soda, in solution. The action is a chemical one, the corresponding salt of silver being formed and dissolved in the solution containing an excess of the fixing agent. The result is that we have an image on the plate, dark in the portions corresponding to the high lights of the object, with practically clear glass in the parts corresponding to the blacks, and if the object is one with intermediate tints or half-tones, there will be gradations in the negative to correspond.

To be of use in photo-engraving the negative must be very intense; that is, the parts affected by light must be opaque, while the lines must be as clear glass. This result is obtained by a further

be formed as explained above. The plate is exposed and developed while wet, and if the manipulations are properly carried out the most desirable results can be obtained.

THE COLLODION.

Various formulæ for the collodion can be employed, but the following, commonly known as Wolfe's formula, is one of the best and is an excellent one for either line or half-tone work:

Alcohol.....	8 ounces
Ether.....	10 "
Iodide of ammonium.....	30 grains
" " cadmium.....	50 "
Chlorine of calcium.....	10 "
" " strontium.....	10 "
Gun cotton.....	80 "

Either of the chlorides may be omitted. The gun cotton should be easily soluble. Anthony's Red Label is recommended.

To prepare the collodion dissolve the gun cotton in the ether and six ounces of the alcohol. Then put the remaining two ounces of the alcohol in a clean mortar and add each salt separately, and grind with the pestle until dissolved. After all of the salts have been added and dissolved, pour the

solution into the solution of gun cotton and shake well. This collodion will usually be found to work well in a few hours after making, but should it fail to work clearly add a few flakes of iodine to turn toward a red color. Before using, the collodion should be filtered through a tuft of absorbent cotton placed in the neck of a clean, dry funnel which should be provided for this purpose alone. The collodion bottle should also be kept tightly corked, as the ether rapidly evaporates, leaving the collodion thick.

THE SILVER BATH.

To prepare the silver bath, dissolve crystals of silver nitrate in water until the actino-hydrometer will, when floated in it, register 40. Distilled or clean rain water should be used if obtainable, but ordinary water as obtained from the faucets can generally be used. In any case the bath after mixing should be placed in the sun for a day or two until it becomes perfectly clear, as any organic matter will be acted upon by the nitrate and be precipitated. After sunning, the bath should be carefully filtered, and, in order that it may give clear images, a few drops of pure nitric acid added until blue litmus paper will be turned red if placed in the solution.

The bath is now placed in its holder, but must be "iodized" before good results can be obtained with it. If a collodionized plate is sensitized in it now, the plate when taken from the bath will look thin and be of a light bluish color, and will give a weak, thin image. This is due to the fact that in a fresh bath the silver salts when formed in the film are dissolved out by the silver solution. To prevent this the bath must be supplied with iodides. The best method is to place in the bath a collodionized plate as large as the holder will take and let it remain several hours until the salts are dissolved out of its film into the bath. If necessary, this operation should be repeated, until the plates when taken from the bath will have a rich, creamy appearance, and give images of the desired strength. The methods for caring for the bath solution will be given in Chapter VII.

THE DEVELOPER.

The developer for these plates is a solution of ferrous sulphate, which may be dissolved in various proportions. The following will be found to give good general results:

Ferrous sulphate	4½	ounces
Acetic acid.....	3 to 3½	"
Water.....	48	"
Alcohol.....	2½	" or q. s.

The crystals of iron should be finely ground in a mortar and then thoroughly dissolved. The developer may be made up by measuring its strength by the hydrometer, in which case it should register 20, and to each 20 ounces there may be added 1½

ounces acetic acid, and alcohol in sufficient quantity to make the solution flow readily. The action of the sulphate is to reduce the silver, as explained in a preceding paragraph, the acid being used to retard its action and keep the image clear. Were the iron allowed to act alone it would cause a rapid reduction over the entire plate and veil the image. The alcohol is used to cause the developer to flow readily over the plate, for after the bath has been used for a time it takes alcohol from the plates, causing the developer to flow in streaks, the addition of alcohol to the developer aiding it to flow in an even sheet.

FIXING SOLUTION.

Cyanide of potassium. Water.

Make in solution strong enough to dissolve the unreduced salts. Some operators use a saturated solution, others prefer to use it more dilute. Hypo-sulphite of soda may be substituted for the cyanide, but the cyanide is recommended.

INTENSIFYING SOLUTIONS.

There are several methods of intensifying negatives, but those most commonly used are the copper and silver and the mercury intensifiers. The former is generally favored.

COPPER AND SILVER METHOD.

1. Make a saturated solution of copper sulphate, and also one of bromide of potassium.

Place some of the copper solution in a wide-mouthed bottle, and add to it some of the bromide solution. Exact proportions are not necessary. One part of the bromide solution to six or eight parts of the copper will be about right. In making the saturated solutions, it is well to use warm water, as the salts will more readily dissolve.

2. Nitrate of silver. Water.

Make a solution about 25 grains of the silver to the ounce of water. It is not necessary in practice, however, to measure the quantities exactly. The operator will generally place a few crystals in the bottle and dissolve in some water, adding a few more crystals if the solution acts too slowly.

3. Nitric acid. Water.

Make weak solution. About one part acid to eight or nine parts water.

4. Ammonium sulphide. Water.

One part of the sulphide to about five or six parts of water, to which a few drops of ammonia may be added. Keep this solution covered.

MERCURY METHOD.

Mercuric chloride. Water.

Make a saturated solution. Some ammonium chloride is usually added to cause greater saturation.

In connection with this solution, solutions 3 and 4 given above are used.

(To be continued.)



SANDERS-CO ST LOUIS

VISIONS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT.

Copper half-tone by
SANDERS ENGRAVING COMPANY,
314 North Broadway,
St. Louis, Mo.

Photograph by
O'Keefe & Stockdorf,
Leadville, Colo.



[Entered at the Chicago Post Office as second-class matter.]

A. H. McQUILKIN, EDITOR.

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THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the first of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines will confer a favor by sending news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance; one dollar for six months in advance; sample copies, twenty cents each.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be sent by express, draft, money order or registered letter. Do not send checks on local banks; send draft on New York or Chicago. Make all remittances free of exchange, and payable to The Inland Printer Company. Currency forwarded in unregistered letters will be at sender's risk. Postage stamps are not desirable, but if necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred.

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Furnished on application. The value of THE INLAND PRINTER as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest trade journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office not later than the twentieth of the month preceding.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by all newsdealers and typefounders throughout the United States and Canada.

Patrons of this journal will confer a favor by sending us the names of responsible newsdealers who do not keep it on sale.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

M. P. McCoy, 54 Farringdon Road, London, England.
ALEX. COWAN & SONS (Limited), General Agents, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, and Dunedin, New Zealand.
F. T. WIMBLE & Co., 87 Clarence street, Sydney, N. S. W.
G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipsic, Germany. An den-
selben sind auch alle Anfragen und Aufträge Injection betreffend zu richten.

THE HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION OF PRINTERS AGAIN.

THE valuable and interesting article on "British Technical Schools for Printers," by Mr. G. F. Stewart, which appeared in the January number of this magazine, and which, by the way, was by editorial inadvertence and a combination of circumstances erroneously announced to be a prize essay of the Rockford School, in its excellent presentation of the history of the movement for better

trade education among British printers gives as its lesson to American printers that isolated technical clubs for the study of the art of printing are the best and most easily arranged. There is a desire evident in this country to wait for some general, concerted movement in the furtherance of trade education, but the hope thus sustained is fallacious without the leaven of individual effort. If two or three progressive and energetic printers in a town or city arrange a night of meeting each week to discuss craft matters, and invite occasionally some of their fellow-workmen to join them, and some of the apprentices more particularly, it will not be long before they will have a large and interested technical club in full operation. The trade press in the printing art is heartily in sympathy with printers who show a disposition to help themselves in this way, and employers are a unit in advocating the idea; the members of the typographical union are as a rule favorably inclined to it, and as a factor in raising the printer, as an individual, to the level of his art, it is of incalculable value. Any of our readers who are disposed to exert themselves in this worthy cause, and who desire to confer with this paper by mail or otherwise, we shall be exceedingly pleased to hear from, and will put them in communication with printers in other cities than their own who are endeavoring to stimulate a similar interest in their locality.

A QUESTION FROM A YOUNG PRINTER.

A YOUNG printer asks the advice of THE INLAND PRINTER as to what course he should pursue under the circumstances in which he is situated. He says: "I am a young man, nearly twenty-one years of age, and I have been working in a tri-weekly newspaper and job office for three years and a half. I am acting as pressman and have been for over a year. I like the work and I have been told that I excel at it. I would like to become a first-class pressman, and would like to get a position in some large city where I could learn the art. I have written to two firms in New York but get no reply, and have asked for position as helper. Now, what course would you advise me to follow in order to procure a position in a large pressroom? I have been trying, also, to get a chance to learn to operate a typesetting machine, but there are none in this city, and I do not know of any place where I could learn. If you will kindly express your opinion on these matters I will greatly appreciate it."

There is a homely saying that far-off fields look green, and to young printers in country towns the opportunities of advancement in large offices in large cities are magnified in proportion to the distance and inaccessibility of their locality from the large centers of trade. We receive many letters of the same general character as the foregoing, and

in each case we feel qualified to give advice conditionally only. In our opinion, a young man in a fairly well equipped printing office, who is ambitious to excel and has opportunities to test, in his working hours, the practical utility of his reading, has opportunities which many city pressmen would covet. We would advise our correspondent, and others like him, to retain his position in the country town until he is thoroughly convinced that he has exhausted the possibilities of his environment for further advancement, and when he has arrived at that stage he will find that situations will be seeking him. He will not need to look for them.

Unless our correspondent is of unusual versatility, we would not advise him to divide his attention between presswork and machine typesetting. There are too many compositors anxious for opportunities to learn machine typesetting, and we think a pressman's chances in the matter are rather small, unless he is especially favored by friends or nature.

ELECTRICITY IN PAPER.

A SUBSCRIBER writes to THE INLAND PRINTER inclosing a manifold of a letter written by him to his paper dealer complaining that he is having "a terrible amount of trouble" with a certain brand of paper because of its being charged with electricity. He further asks: "What do you say regarding the real cause of electricity? Is it the fault of the paper or the circumstances surrounding it? Can it be remedied, and what is the best remedy for it?"

Electricity wherever found is mainly generated by friction. This can easily be demonstrated by rubbing briskly with the palm of the hand the upper one of two sheets of paper placed upon a flat surface, when they will be found to stick tightly together. Calendered paper is so called because it is run through what is known as calender rolls, where it gets the polished surface which makes possible the fine effects obtained by our modern printers. It is the operation of these rolls as the long strip of paper passes through them which generates the electricity. When finished, the paper is cut into different sizes and boxed, the electricity often being present to such a degree as to cause suffering to those handling it. Very little escapes from the paper after it has been prepared for shipping, and when it is later taken from the package it is still fully charged. Paper manufacturers are alive to the disadvantages of electrically charged paper, and have resorted to various expedients to rid it of that objectionable feature. The most successful of these, we believe, is in the form of a hollow brass tube placed where the paper travels over it as it leaves the calender roll. The tips of copper wires leading from the tube are exposed to the touch of the paper through small holes in its

upper side, and the electricity is attracted to them and carried from the paper.

But even if this plan, or others equally effective, became universal in the manufacture of paper, printers might still be troubled by electricity. The reason for this is that it may become charged in a printing office as readily as in a paper mill. This is especially true in cold weather on days when the air is bright and crisp. The slightest friction then will charge the paper. The pressman places it on the feed board and smooths it down with his hand; he slides the sheets one by one along the feed board to a position against the guides, and the grippers catch them and pull them along until they are wrapped about the cylinder—each of these operations adds to the quantity of electricity in the sheet. Then it is that the press-boy gets the sprinkling can and thoroughly wets the floor about the press, and this relieves the difficulty somewhat; but the sheets will still insist in occasionally coming back with the fly, and in taking eccentric journeys about the room, instead of going as they should to their proper place on the receiving table.

Many printers think when the floor has been soaked that nothing remains for them to do but to swear, but others more persevering have devised ways and means more or less effective for overcoming the common enemy. What seems to be the best of these was presented to the fifth annual meeting of the United Typothetæ, at Cincinnati, in 1891, by Mr. C. S. Morehouse, of Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, New Haven, Connecticut. Mr. Morehouse's device is simply a section of copper gas pipe, three-eighths of an inch in thickness, placed in the rear of the press beneath the feed board, and free from the delivery cords or tapes, and the fly when in position to receive the printed sheet. This copper pipe is connected by a rubber tube with the iron gas pipe above, and small holes are perforated in it one and one-half inches apart, and of such size as to permit the flame to be about an inch or a trifle more in height when a full pressure of gas is on. Mr. Morehouse said, in explaining his method, that "rarely will the full pressure of gas be found necessary to accomplish the warming and drying of the paper enough to overcome all electricity, or to insure the sheets from 'setting off' in work where a large quantity of ink seems necessary." Steam was once used successfully instead of gas, except that it caused parts of the press to rust, and was injurious to the throats of the pressmen.

Electricity in paper is an unwilling captive and it will accept the first means of escape offered. All that need be done is to provide the means. If the air be sufficiently warm and moist it becomes a conductor itself and the electricity will pass away from the paper to it. If the air be cool and dry it is nonconductive, and the paper not only cannot discharge its electricity but will accumulate more

at the slightest incentive. Slight annoyance, if any, is experienced by pressmen in warm weather, because there is then more or less humidity in the atmosphere. Then, too, doors and windows are wide open as a rule and most pressrooms are sure to be tolerably well ventilated. If a box of paper heavily charged be opened under such conditions, but a short time will elapse before the electricity is dispelled.

There are a number of "electricity dissipators" upon the market, and if a really good one is purchased relief will be experienced unless the conditions be particularly adverse. A slight quantity spread upon the platen with a sponge and permitted to dry becomes a perfect conductor. Some of them are told about at length in the advertising columns of *THE INLAND PRINTER*.

The real solution of the problem would seem to be found in a condition of perfect ventilation, but who ever heard of perfect ventilation in a printing office? So much has been written on the subject and to such little purpose that it seems a waste of effort to add anything further.

THE RETAIL BOOK TRADE AND THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

NEARLY all our large dry goods stores are dealing in books, and selling at cut prices. Naturally the book dealers are angry, as they are not in a position to carry the war into the enemies' camp, and the average publisher presumably finds the dollar of a dry goods man quite as valuable as the dollar of a news dealer or bookseller. Commenting editorially on wholesalers selling at retail, the *Monetary Times*, of Canada, asserts that one of the causes which are driving the retail bookseller and stationer out of business is the action of the departmental stores. Presumably to draw the crowd, these stores fix upon some book or other article of which a thousand or a thousand dozen can be bought, and having stocked themselves with it, proceed to sell at cost, or below. This was done the other day by a house of whom better things would be expected, with respect to a book very popular at the moment. They put the price of this book, which is \$1.25, down to 90 cents, and the scores of small dealers in town and country, who had bought a dozen or a score, expecting to sell at a profit, now find that profit gone. This is bad enough, but when the maker and importer of books and stationery adopts a like policy, going behind the people who are his natural customers and selling direct at unremunerative prices to the consumer, it is still worse.

A business community cannot long exist without profit. There is a limit beyond which merchants cannot go in the reduction of prices without bringing ruin upon other people and sapping the foundations of their own existence. The selfish merchant

or group of merchants who propose to "do all the trade" by going to the consumer, may find that they have aroused forces which will imperil their own safety. There is, it is true, one aspect in which this policy may be sought to be justified, and that is that its tendency will be to bring the whole community nearer to a cash basis, because sales for cash can be made at lower rates of profit. In this view the policy we have indicated may be defended. If this result is to ensue, whatever may be gained, the process must kill off a host of small dealers whose removal cannot but be felt by the communities in which they reside.

OVER-PARTICULAR WORKMEN.

A KNIFE-GRINDER who was asked upon an occasion why he claimed to be a better workman than the majority of his fellow knife-grinders, replied that *he* knew when to stop grinding. It has been said that one of the most dangerous men in a printing establishment that intends to make money is the fine mechanic who never knows where to stop putting on fine work. Such a man left to himself will elaborate upon a job on which an estimate has been given until the margin of profit is nil. At the head of an establishment such a man would mean financial ruin. The difference between a business success and a business failure very often means knowing where to stop mechanical perfection. It ought to be an axiom in every establishment not to expend an unnecessary minute on any piece of work. The fine work must stop short precisely at the point beyond which it is no longer needed.

All this, of course, is easily said, but when a man has the moral courage to have this done, and to so regulate an establishment that this is practically accomplished on every piece of work, he becomes simply invaluable.

RULES FOR EMPLOYES.

IT is a fact much to be regretted that in the management of large offices the majority of the men are frequently made to suffer vicariously for the perverseness or intractability of the few. A passion for red tape and a feeble comprehension of human nature involves many employers in trouble with their workmen, when the cause would appear to be absurdly insignificant. For instance, an employer with whom we are acquainted, coming hastily into the composing room at a time when the establishment was overcrowded with work, observed one of his apprentices lolling over his work perched on a high stool. In his irritation he spoke sharply on the matter to the foreman, and urged him to keep the men a little more actively engaged. As is usual in such cases, everyone had to suffer. The next day all the stools in the office were ordered

out, and much actual physical suffering on the part of the men ensued, and financial loss on the part of the employer. The fewer rules and regulations seen posted in a printing office, the greater the amount of work which will be produced. In the personality of the foreman lies the secret of the rapid and successful accomplishment of work, keeping the men cheerfully and busily employed, and appealing to their individual self-respect and less to the fear of losing their positions in case all instructions are not carried out.

Printed rules and regulations have a purpose to serve, it is true, but there is a tendency on the part of many foremen and employers to forget that too many orders and restrictions are really worse than none at all.

IMPROPER AND INDELICATE WORDS IN THE STANDARD DICTIONARY.

SOME person, actuated by ulterior motives, has been attacking the Standard Dictionary, published by Funk & Wagnalls. Professor Funk has been at pains to issue a circular which must completely satisfy the unthinking of the folly of the attack. With the thinking persons of any community such an attack is so ridiculous in itself that no defense is necessary. The charge is not a new one against the makers of dictionaries, as Dr. Funk points out.

The old story will be remembered of a woman accosting Samuel Johnson, shortly after his dictionary had been published, with: "Doctor Johnson, I am so sorry that you put in your dictionary the naughty words." "Madam," retorted the doctor, "I am sorry that you have been looking for them."

CUT PRICES A WARNING TO CREDITORS.

IN an interview in a recent number of *Electrical Engineering*, the president of one of the large electrical supply houses in Chicago makes a significant statement which may be taken to heart by the printing and kindred interests with a certain amount of profit.

"Only the other day," he said, "one of our men sent in a copy of a circular issued by a customer who was purchasing all his supplies from us, and I immediately notified our credit department to close that account as quickly as possible and to allow a discount of one or two per cent if necessary to secure spot cash, and this action was taken because the circular offered staple goods at a price that left a gross profit of less than three per cent. Naturally, we inferred that it was a case of converting stock into cash as rapidly as possible, and we did not propose to lose our account. Experience has taught us that a heavy cut in prices, more particularly in staple goods, is a danger signal we can never afford to ignore."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SOMETHING ABOUT BELTING.*

BY F. J. HENRY.

NOT the least of the troubles which make an electrotyper sad is that caused by belts and belting: trouble not infrequently due to lack of judgment in buying belting unsuitable for the service required, sometimes to a too rigid economy in the purchase and erection of shafting and pulleys, and sometimes to a disregard of ordinary care in their use.

While canvas and 'rubber belts are admirably adapted for certain situations, for general factory use there is "nothing equal to leather." There is, however, a wide difference in leather belts, and the purchaser who expects to buy the best at a low price is sure to find himself mistaken. Beltmakers understand how to finish goods made of inferior stock so that the inexperienced purchaser, judging by the appearance of the belt, will buy the poor instead of the good quality. The proportion of inferior leather in a hide is so large that there is an abundance of low-grade belting in the market, even from hides that have been properly tanned; then there is belting made from leather tanned by some of the modern processes which do the work in much less time than the old way, but at the expense of the quality of the output. The only safe way is to buy of reputable houses and always their best goods. It is, however, a waste of money to buy the best belting without having suitable appliances for its use. Any belting will become useless in a short time if exposed to steam or dampness or if not properly cared for. Belt dressing should be applied sufficiently often to prevent the leather from becoming dry and brittle; to belts in use where there is considerable dry heat the applications should be quite frequent, the belts being first scraped clean of any old dressing or other adhering substances.

Oftentimes there is a mistaken economy in the purchase and erection of shafting and pulleys. To secure good results, the shafting should be ample in size for the service required, and the hangers be sufficient in number and so placed that the shaft will not be sprung out of line by the strain to which it will be subjected in use. Pulleys should not be too small in diameter or too narrow in width of face. This is a matter of great importance, and specially so in an electrotype foundry, where there is much plumbago in the air; the belts and pulleys soon become coated and belts are liable to slip unless drawn very tight. In order to obtain good service it is well to have belts somewhat wider than required by a strict application of the rule for determining the width of belts for the transmission of a

NOTE.—The attention of the reader is directed to the department of Notes and Queries on Electrotyping and Stereotyping, conducted by Mr. Henry on another page of this issue.—EDITOR.

given amount of power; then they can be run slack, and consuming less power and being under less strain they will last much longer and require less attention than when they must be drawn tight.

The manner of joining belts is an important factor in determining the length of time a belt will wear. The old-time lacing has been supplanted, to a considerable extent, by some of the many inventions for the purpose, with, in many instances, fairly satisfactory results; but in all these methods the joint is the weakest part of the belt and naturally the place where the first break may be expected to occur. The only way to make strong and durable joints is by cementing them. This may seem to be a difficult matter—it is really quite a simple one, not beyond the skill and ability of the average workman. The outfit necessary for the work is a belt plane, which can be obtained from a dealer in hardware, or any small plane will answer—one with a steel face is preferable; a quantity of belt cement, which may be bought from any beltmaker, and an ordinary glue kettle in which to melt the cement.

Cut the belt about its own width—not, however, less than four inches—longer than if to be laced, scarf down the ends so that when they are placed together the belt will not be thicker at the joint than in other parts. To facilitate scarfing the ends, fasten a board to a bench and tack the belt to the board with the end of the belt near the end of the board; use two nails located sufficiently far away from the end of the belt so that they will not interfere with the operation, and by planing toward the end the scarf can be quickly made. Place the belt over the shaft, or, if the situation is such that the joining must be done with the belt on the pulleys, it must be drawn together with clamps so placed as to leave space to cement the lap. Place a board, a little wider than the belt and of convenient length, under the belt and nail it to the board with the ends in proper position, using a couple of nails in each end, but back of the lap; with a stiff brush thoroughly



MUSIC.

cover both parts of the lap with the hot cement, place the parts in position, rub over the joint with a hammer to force out any surplus cement and bring the surfaces in full contact. Allow the belt to stand until the cement shall set, generally fifteen



A CANADIAN HILLSIDE.
Drawn by A. R. Windust, Chicago.

or twenty minutes will be sufficient, when the board may be removed, any roughness of the edges of the joint trimmed off and the belt can be put in use. Unless a belt is subjected to unusual strain it will not be necessary to use any rivets. A new belt may require to be taken up once or twice before the stretch will be out of it, after which it may not need further attention, in that respect, for years. I know of belts that have not been taken up in over five years. A belt may be opened at any time by inserting a dull chisel in the joint. In putting on a crossed belt care should be taken to have the joints so placed that the friction at the crossing of the belt will smooth down rather than tear up the thin edges of the scarf.

In order to obtain the greatest driving efficiency, belts should be run with the grain side next the pulleys; the gain over running with the flesh side next the pulleys being as much as thirty per cent, yet the majority of belts are run the way last mentioned. Some persons argue that as the principal wear on a belt is caused by slipping, and all belts will slip some, that the best part will be first worn away and the life of the belt will be much shorter than if so placed that the wear will be on the flesh side.

I prefer to use single rather than double belts, except for main driving where the pulleys are large and the speed of the belts not too high; over small pulleys and at high speeds it is necessary to use

very thin belts. On routing machine spindles, which run from 6,000 to 14,000 revolutions per minute, linen spindle belting is used, leather not being sufficiently flexible for the purpose.

It is desirable that shafting and machines be located so that belts shall run from the shaft in opposite directions. This arrangement will relieve the bearings from much of the friction that results from having the belts all pull one way.

Slipping is less liable to occur where the direction of the belt motion is from the top of the driving to the top of the driven pulley.

And lastly, do not expect an overloaded, or overstrained belt to give good service.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTING HALF-TONE PLATES.

BY FRANK BECK.

RESPONDING to the request of the editor of this paper to give a short account of the methods I use in printing half-tone plates, I trust that whatever I set down will not be taken as an assertion that the practice I follow is of necessity correct, or the only way to obtain satisfactory results. I have and do obtain what is acceptable to the public and to my employers by the following procedure. I obtain all the cuts on a certain piece of work from the composing room before they are made up in the forms, and of each cut I have proofs taken on three different weights of paper—24 by 36, 60, 70 and 80 pounds—and then proceed to make cut underlays. Taking one of the proofs on the 70-pound stock I carefully trim it all around, leaving a margin of one-sixteenth of an inch of blank all around the print. I then cut out of the sheet all of the extreme high lights, being careful to cut a little of the surrounding shadows with them, the purpose of this being to prevent too much impression on the point of division, which would have a tendency to bring up the shallows. I then take the proof on the 80-pound stock and remove from it the extreme blacks and solids—always cutting a little inside the line—and paste them on the 70 pound sheet already treated, using common flour paste or mucilage. I then take one of the proofs on 60-pound stock and cut out all of the intermediate shades such as should appear lighter or softer in the finished print. I take these several proofs and paste them together, and then I have what would be called a four-ply cut overlay, excepting that all of the pieces comprising it are cut a trifle inside of the line. If the cut has more shade in it than can be properly treated with three sheets, I take a 50-pound paper in place of the 60-pound and add one sheet to my underlay, treating it in the same way as the second sheet with the exception that instead of cutting out the extreme solids I remove all the semi-dark shades as well and paste them on. Having made

my underlays in the manner described, I proceed to unmount the cuts from their bases. In order to do this without injuring or scratching them great care is required. The tools I find to be the most advantageous are a small hammer, a pair of pliers, and a small chisel—this last should be about a quarter of an inch in diameter at the shank and should have a long tapering blade, and be about half an inch wide at the extremity of the blade. Some small wire brads, such as are commonly used for mounting the plates, a prick punch, a small nail set, an electrotypers' iron finishing plate, and a pair of plate calipers such as are used by electrotypers, are the other requisites. Having removed the plate from the block, I take the calipers and mark at least two distinct points on the back of the plate in order to be able to paste the underlay accurately in position. This done, I lay the cut face up on the iron plate and with a small boxwood planer I go over the entire surface, taking care to strike only a moderate blow. I take the block thereafter, and examine it carefully to see that it is free from lumps and rough places and mount the cut on the opposite side to that from which I took it, and send it to the composing room.

This method, I find, saves a great deal of time in the final make-ready of the form, as it is only

necessary to even up the impression on the cut, and the underlay will throw the lights and shades where they should be without any further care on the part of the pressman, and for long runs will preserve the cut much better than if a plan of overlaying was followed. It holds up to the rollers the dark parts of the cut, properly supplying them with ink and protecting the lighter and more delicate shades from receiving unnecessary pressure.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PUNCTUATION.—THE SEMICOLON.

NO. IV.—BY F. HORACE TEALL.

ALL writers on punctuation devote to the comma much more space than they give to any other point, and rightly, because there are more really different occasions for the use of the comma. It seems, however, that the writers have not sufficiently explained the use of the semicolon, especially in neglecting exemplification. One of the commonest kinds of sentence in which the point is used is not mentioned in any one of many books consulted in search for it, though every book gives a rule that really covers it. The omission is serious mainly because, in conjunction with obscure rules for using commas, it has probably induced a misunderstanding and an unreasonable practice, to be mentioned below.

As in the case of the comma, too many rules have been made for the use of semicolons, and one bad result is shown in two rules by G. P. Quackenbos, with examples of the same construction but differing punctuation, as follows: "When a colon is placed before an enumeration of particulars, the objects enumerated must be separated by semicolons; as, 'The value of a maxim depends on four things: the correctness of the principle it embodies; the subject to which it relates; the extent of its application; and the ease with which it may be practically carried out.' A semicolon must be placed before an enumeration of particulars when the names of the objects merely are given, without any formal introductory words or accompanying description; as, 'There are three genders; the masculine, the feminine, and the neuter.'"

It will be seen readily that the colon of the first example and the semicolon of the second follow similar introductory clauses, and it should be admitted that that is a good reason for using the same mark in each; and the prevalent practice, though not universal (as it might well be), is to use a dash in such a sentence. This use of the semicolon is not common, and it is not right, because the construction of the sentence affords no ground for any but the most arbitrary rule in support of it.

In the second rule a distinguishing expression is used that seems to differentiate the objective parts



WIDOWHOOD.

Drawn by A. R. Windust, Chicago.



A 4-11 ALARM.

Drawn by A. R. Windust, Chicago.

of the two sentences, but that does not make them really different in kind. Each objective phrase in the first example is an indivisible element in the sentence, just the same in its bearing on punctuation as the single-word objectives in the other example; there is no possibility of punctuation within any one of them, and so the end of each phrase presents the slightest possible break of continuity, which, as we have seen, should be pointed with a comma. Again, the words said to be merely the names of the objects are but the adjectives descriptive of them, and stand for "masculine gender," "feminine gender," and "neuter gender"; and in the other exemplifying sentence there is nothing that can truly be called "formal introductory words or accompanying description."

Our preceding bit of criticism is suggested by the fact that some of the old rules are rejected in this treatise, and that no better way to account for the rejection was thought of. Another use of the semicolon, strongly characteristic of at least one literary periodical, and sufficiently common to demand notice, may well be criticised before considering the making of rules. The *Nation* is the periodical mentioned. Its issue of January 2 contains the following sentence: "We are glad to see that Dr. William Smart of the University of Glasgow has published a collection of his essays; the title of the volume being 'Studies in Economics.'" A reason is apparent for this use of the semicolon, but it is not a good one. It would be the best of reasons

for making a new sentence, "The title of his volume is," etc., the latter statement being properly separate from the first, and the title being no part of the occasion of gladness. The words in the sentence as printed necessitate the use of a comma instead of a semicolon, as they show the slightest possible break of connection. Many other sentences of similar construction in the *Nation*, containing a semicolon, are not amenable to correction except by substituting a comma.

These bits of criticism seem to show sufficiently the most common erroneous uses of the semicolon. All proper uses seem to fall within the prescription of the following

RULE.—A semicolon should be used after each clause where the break in sense is too distinct to use merely a comma, and not sufficient for a period.

It will be seen that this rule, like that given for the comma, is very general. It is purposely so. No rule or set of rules could be made, no matter how much detailed, so that all people would apply them with the same effect in every instance. Rules may be made and carried out by all the workers in a single printing-office, but that office must be counted as a unit in any comparison.

The commonest occasion to use the semicolon arises in separating parts of sentences when the parts themselves, or some of them, contain commas, as in the following:

Writers should know how to punctuate, and should do it carefully; for they alone can always be sure, with proper care, that the sense is not perverted by wrong pointing.

Benjamin Drew says, in "Pens and Types": "Our school-books used to tell us that at the period we should stop long enough to count four; at the colon, three; at the semicolon, two; at the comma, one."

The following officers were elected: John Smith, President; William Brown, Vice-President; Samuel Jones, Secretary; and Thomas Gray, Treasurer.

"Mr. Rice's only near relatives are William B. Rice, an uncle, of No. 7 West Sixteenth street; Elizabeth H. Guild, an aunt, of Boston; and two aunts, Mrs. Bamuelos and Mrs. Sartiges, who are in Europe."

In some way the notion has become very common that, in a series like those of the last two examples, the comma is the proper point to use before the conjunction introducing the last of the series. The main reason for using the semicolon is that the break is too decided for the comma, corresponding exactly to the others for which semicolons are used. Another reason is that by using the semicolon we avoid subordinating one comma to another—something that cannot always be escaped, but which should happen as seldom as possible.

DOUBLE LATENESS.—Manager (to errand boy who is half an hour late): "John, how is it you are always late in arriving, and always the first to leave?" John: "Weel, sir, ye wadna hae me late twice a day, wad ye?"—*Current Literature*.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PATENTS OF INTEREST TO PRINTERS.

BY FRANKLIN H. HOUGH.

DURING the month the number of patents relating to printing was something over twenty, about one-third relating to typesetting and the rest being of a miscellaneous character.

Fig. 1 shows a sectional side elevation of an invention by Homer Lee and Edmond Lebrun, of New York, assignors to

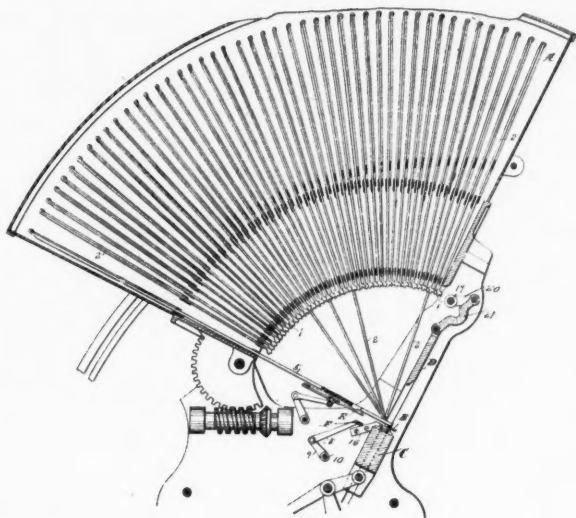


FIG. 1.

the Electric Typographic Company, of West Virginia. Although applicable to all classes of composing machines, it is shown in the drawing in connection with one of the class in which the type are fixed upon bars adapted to slide longitudinally in order to bring the type or matrices to the composing space. After being assembled and justified the type are firmly locked upon all four sides, so that there can be no distortion of the same while the impression is being made.

Edouard G. D. Deville, of Ottawa, Canada, received a patent in this country covering a screen for photomechanical

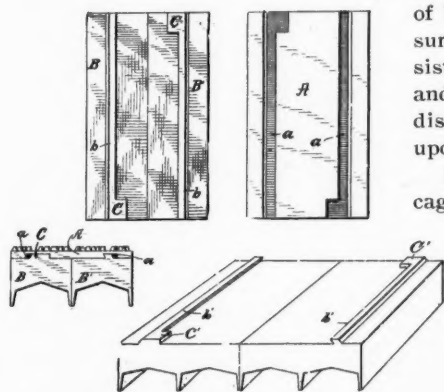


FIG. 2.

printing process. Instead of being ruled in lines the surface of the plate consists of alternate opaque and transparent squares, disposed like the squares upon a chess board.

Robert Miehle, of Chicago, Illinois, assigned to the Miehle Press & Manufacturing Company a patent granted for an improved printing press. The impression cylinder is at proper intervals given a movement bodily by means of a rock shaft. An oscillating clutch arm is attached to the shaft, and a tripping device, consisting of a movable cam plate, disengages the tripping device to release the clutch arm whenever the cylinder is to be raised.

The stereotype plate holder shown in Fig. 2 was designed by Albert W. Marshall, of Indianapolis, Indiana. It is claimed that the plates will be so locked in position that there will be no "buckling" while in use, and also that single or double columned plates may be used interchangeably. Each part of the base has an inwardly sloping flange

to fit corresponding grooves upon the under side of the stereotype plate. Square shoulders at opposite ends of the flanges prevent longitudinal movement of the plate. When the plate is to be removed the furniture is loosened so that

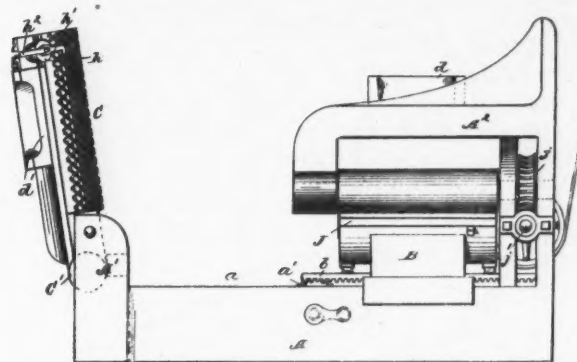


FIG. 3.

the base sections can be separated far enough to release the same.

Fig. 3 shows a stereotype casting and shaving machine, invented by John C. Breuer, of Cleveland, Ohio, in position for shaving the turtle and having the cover of the casting box thrown back. After the casting is made, the casting box is moved upon its ways beneath a shaving tool which operates upon the back of the plate.

Talbot C. Dexter, of Fulton, New York, received three patents covering various improvements in his folding ma-

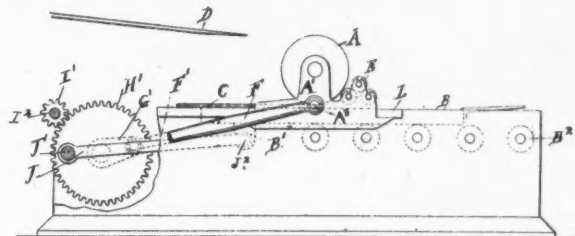


FIG. 4.

chines. All rights under the patents are assigned to the Dexter Folder Company, of New York city.

Another patent covering a folding machine was granted to Joseph K. and John C. Cummins, of Sidney, Ohio, as assignees of Austin T. Bascom, of the same place. This folder is intended to be attached to a newspaper printing machine to fold, paste and deliver the sheets as printed. A paper brace drops by gravity as the fly delivers the sheet

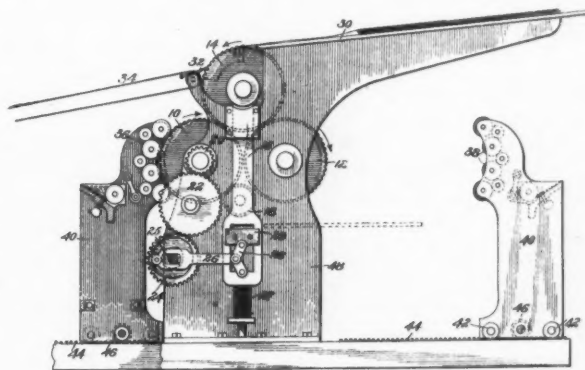


FIG. 5.

and holds the folded papers upright until the fly is ready to deliver another paper.

The high-speed bed and cylinder printing machine shown in Fig. 4 was invented by Henry A. Wise Wood, of New

York, and assigned to the Campbell Printing Press & Manufacturing Company, of the same place. The cylinder and bed are reciprocated in opposite directions by crank driving mechanism, that for the cylinder arranged outside the frames and that for the bed arranged between the frames.

William C. Wendt, of Boston, Massachusetts, was the inventor of the two-revolution color printing press shown in Fig. 5. The press attains great speed because the rotation is continuous and always in the same direction. In the view one set of form rollers is shown as moved back to give access to the cylinder. In use, both cylinders are in constant contact with their respective sets of rollers. The sheet receives both colors at a single revolution of the impression

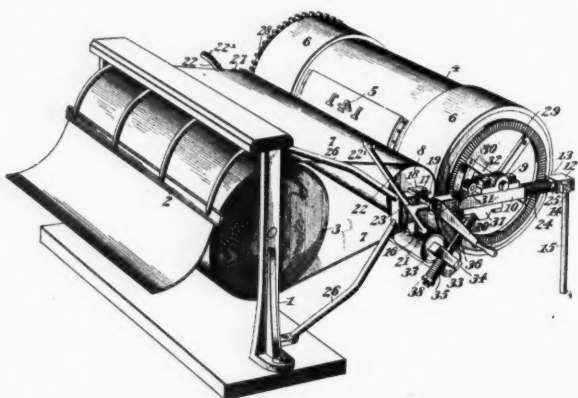


FIG. 6.

cylinder, and while the sheet is being delivered the cylinder is raised out of contact with the form cylinders thus giving time for a double inking before the next impression.

The "linotype" patent for the month covered an invention by Ottmar Mergenthaler. In short ads., frequently an initial letter is used of double width to attract attention. In order to set up this kind of work, a special matrix is used for the first letter, having its character arranged to overlap the front face of the mold. This makes an overhanging character, and the second line is then made of a corresponding length to resemble the ordinary composition.

The only design patent granted during the month for a font of printing type was issued to Barnhart Brothers & Spindler, of Chicago, Illinois, as assignees of Julius Schmoehl, of the same place.

Fig. 6 shows a perspective view of a printing machine invented by Alexander W. McKeand and Eugene H. Carpenter, of Guthrie, Oklahoma territory. It is intended for use by merchants in printing advertising matter upon wrapping paper, as drawn out from the usual roller holders.

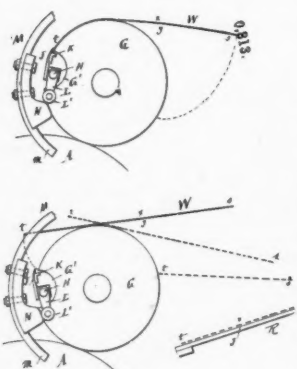


FIG. 7.

Moritz Auerbach, of Brooklyn, has assigned to the Fuchs & Lang Manufacturing Company, a patent covering the delivery mechanism for lithographic presses for printing metal sheets, shown in Fig. 7. The object of the invention is to provide such a press with a delivery apparatus which will throw off the printed metal sheets with the face up. The leading edge of the sheet of metal is held by the grippers until the printing operation is completed; then, as the sheet passes from between the cylinders A and G, the spring tension of the sheet causes the free edge to swing outwardly. At this instant the grippers release the sheet and permit it to slide

down to the receiving table face up. Of course, the ink is applied from a rubber form.

Edwin D. Tucker, of New York, assigned to the Hoe Company a patent granted him for a printing plate holder. The main objects of the invention are to produce a holder which shall occupy a minimum of space between the plates and yet will allow such slight adjustment of the plates as may be necessary to secure accurate register with previous impressions. After being secured to the bed by clamps, the plate may be moved in any direction by adjusting screws, the heads of which lie in the spaces between the plates.

Louis K. Johnson and Abbot A. Low, of Brooklyn, were joint inventors of improvements in typesetting apparatus, assigned to the Alden Type Machine Company, of New York. The inventions all relate to the style of machine in which a plurality of types representing a word or any other desired combination of characters are arranged side by side in channels so as to be presented simultaneously for removal to the "stick."

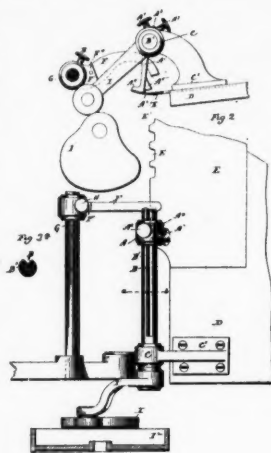


FIG. 8.

Fig. 8 shows a sheet gauge for printing machines, invented by Sturgis Whitlock, of Shelton, Connecticut, and assigned to the Whitlock Machine Company, of Derby, Connecticut. The feed plate E has its inner edge notched, and the gauges are adjusted along a shaft from one notch to another according to the width of the sheets of paper to be printed.

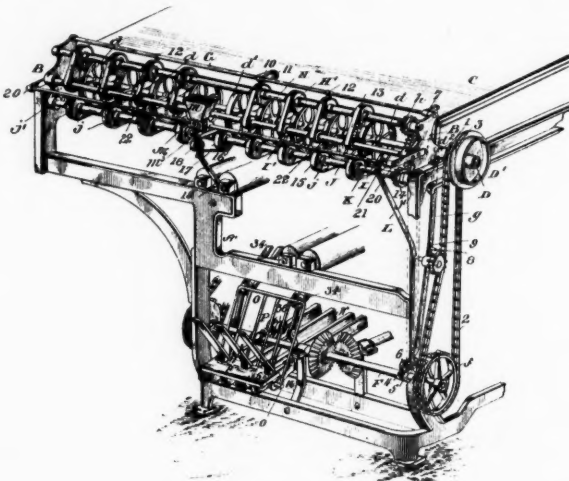


FIG. 9.

The last view, Fig. 9, shows a paper-folding attachment for a press, the invention of John W. Skillen, of Sidney, Ohio. It may be readily adapted to fold either a single or double sheet, or a single sheet and half-sheet insert, and also to paste the double sheet or insert. Means are also used to hold the folded papers upright on the rack during the backward movement of the fly.

WHAT IS A DOZEN?

At a country school in England it is said that one of the examiners in a general exercise wrote the word "dozen" on the blackboard and asked the pupils to each write a sentence containing the word. He was somewhat taken aback to find on one of the papers the following sentence: "I dozen know my lesson."—*Current Literature*.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SLUG 6 AND THE FEEDER GO SAILING.

BY L. IVAN.

SLUG 6 and the Feeder met one Saturday afternoon, and after a spirited debate jeffed to see whether they should go for a boat ride or somewhere else. Slug 6 threw seven and the Feeder two threes and a molley, so they edged off to the dock to get a galley. Neither of them being stone hand enough to work the sidesticks they agreed to take a single-column sail boat with a cut of "Old Glory" printed in red and blue on toned stock right up against the head rule. Both swore they had been used to working sail boats and other marine illustrations ever since they had been at the business, and easily convinced the galley boy that they could run it if it was once made ready.

The cub trimmed the stock, and hoisting a regular broad-side circus poster that ran into the margin at one end and a three-cornered hanger at the other, pointed her nose to nowhere in particular and threw on the belt. In so doing he came near dumping the outfit into the foreground, which was water; the Feeder, however, hung on to the page cord and brought her up with an even impression till she looked as nice as an aquarelle, and the way he handled the broad-

getting filled up and showing big black splotches. The lake, too, was getting so full that there was danger of the boxes running over, when a fisherman who had just finished his run came into their alley and shouted to them to slack up the main sheet; the Feeder released the tapes that held the map mounted broadside; Slug 6 found himself all wrapped up in it. "Let go the jib halyard," roared the fisherman. "I ain't touching the jib halyard," meekly responded Slug 6, as the Feeder crawled over him and untied the page cord that held up the triangular hanger in the front margin.

"We'll have to find somewhere to dump," murmured Slug 6; "this galley is about full." "The fisherman is going to give us a line so that we can make even on his take." "I wish he would take us around where there's some straight matter; there's too much display out here for me."

A big bottle of soothing syrup was transferred to the fisherman's boat, in return for which he gave them the end of his string; then he took both dupes and "shied" them right into the harbor.

Slug 6 declared that he would stick to dry distribution in future, while the Feeder opined that he much preferred calendered book and hard packing to such damp stock as



SOME INITIALS BY J. T. McCUTCHEON.

From "Stories of the Streets and of the Town," by George Ade, in the Chicago Record.

side was beautiful to contemplate, while he howled to Slug 6 to shove the feed board over a pica so as to keep the draw sheet tight. They were making a splendid job of it and putting lots of space between themselves and the landing at the rate of twenty-five hundred an hour; but the farther they got out the rougher the stock kept getting, and the boat rocked as if she were badly mounted and every second wave would offset on their backs.

Then the dynamo began to flash, and they thought they had better get the plate anchored down before something worked loose. So they shifted the belt to the slow speed, and thought they would turn, but the belt slipped every time they tried to get into the foreground; then she would balk and roll around in the gutter till the draw sheet tightened and away she would go into the middle distance, pitching and jolting as if the bumper was out or the valve in the air cushion open.

"If we go on at this rate we shall have a hot-box before we get ashore," said the Feeder. "So much the better," replied Slug 6; "because if we run into the margin with all this impression on we'll get pied sure." "Well, there's another flash from the commutator, and if we don't mind we'll be on the deadstone before the run's half over."

The jogger was going too furious for anything, and the distribution was not right at all. Slug 6 looked as if he wanted more color at the head, he was working so pale, while there was too much ink by half on the sky, which was

they had been running; at the same time, he believed that if the waves had been firmly anchored they would not have worked loose and got across the boat in the way they did, and both agreed that their inexperience in handling damp stock in such large quantities told against them.

OVERCOMING PRESS CENSORSHIP.

At the time of independence there were only thirty-six journals in all the United States—today we have nearly half of the 50,000 newspapers published in the world. Only about one hundred years ago the newspaper was so far from having established itself that the British parliament would clap into prison any editor who dared to print a line of parliamentary proceedings. This prejudice was overborne at last by sheer flattery in the skilled hands of Dr. Johnson, who for three years wrote in a London garret an imaginary report of the debates in the Commons, without once venturing within the sacred precincts of that body. But he put in the mouths of the parliamentary speakers such lofty sentiments and such elegant words that they had not the heart to punish him, and Voltaire, in France, reading these imaginary reports, exclaimed: "The eloquence of Greece and Rome is revived in the deliberations of this British senate!" But now our own Congress would like to imprison journalists because they do not print more of its debates.—Gen. Charles H. Taylor.



MARIE D. SHOTWELL.

Half-tone engraving by
PHOTO-CHROMOTYPE ENGRAVING CO.,
Philadelphia.

Copyright, 1893, by
William Kuebler, Jr., Philadelphia.

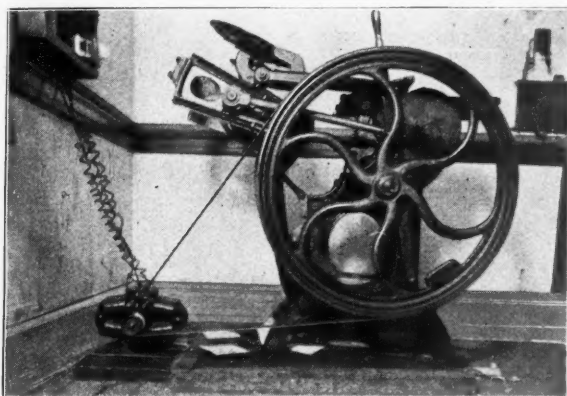
Correspondence

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All letters of more than 1,000 words will be subject to revision.

A SIMPLE MODE OF APPLYING ELECTRICAL POWER TO PRINTING PRESSES.

To the Editor: ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., January 2, 1896.

Inclosed I send you herewith a photograph of our job press showing our method of applying power thereto from a half-horse motor directly and without the use of shafting or



other expensive fittings. Since we attached power in this manner to our press it has attracted considerable attention from other printers, and the proprietors of several other small offices are contemplating adopting our plan. To the right of the picture you will notice the switch and speed box with which speed can be regulated from 1,800 to 2,880 per hour. In operation it is almost noiseless, and the cost per 1,000 impressions is 8 mills (.008), with power costing 16 cents per 1,000 volts. I hope this may be of some interest to the many readers of your valuable publication, of which I have been a close reader for many years, and to the teachings of which I can attribute considerable of my success.

FRED J. STEINLEIN.

A FAIR AND SELF-ADJUSTING SCALE FOR MACHINE COMPOSITION.

To the Editor: BUFFALO, N. Y., January 4, 1896.

Machine composition shall be paid for at the rate of — cents per 1,000 ems (MacKellar), solid; but operators shall not receive less than \$— per day.

That is my idea of a fair scale. It combines the best points of timework and piecework. It guarantees a day's pay to each man in spite of accidents to his machine or waits for copy, and pays extra money for extra speed. It relieves the average man's mind from the fear that he must keep up with the pacemaker or lose his job, and the "swift" cannot make the claim that his superior ability keeps up the slower man's average. It grades men exactly, without depending on the opinion of the foreman as to when a man is entitled to more than the scale calls for. It establishes a standard of competency. It regulates the overtime question; the real overtime on a newspaper is the "rush" work on special

occasions. It is timework in the office that uses small caps, accents, boldface, etc., and it is piecework in the office that demands a big string. It is fair to the employer because he pays for work done, and no more. It is fair to the business as a whole, because the manager has not the excuse for turning a newspaper office into a "slaughter house," that he has to pay his men for so many hours' work, and has the right to keep them busy, even if he cuts rates to do it.

The question of difference in earnings on different machines is comparatively unimportant and can be regulated by chapels in the same way department cases were. Besides, most newspapers use but two faces of "type," and some use but one. One office that takes considerable pride in its system uses nonpareil face entirely. Markets, tabular work, etc., are cast on a nonpareil slug; the body of the paper is cast on minion, and editorial matter is leaded, thus giving a variety of three and being able to use all the machines all the time.

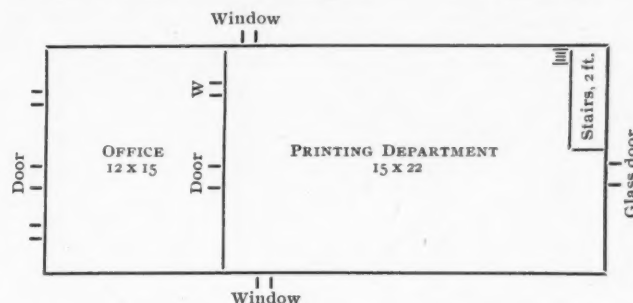
H. W.

WANTED—DIAGRAM OF PRINTING OFFICE ARRANGEMENT.

To the Editor: ARGYLE, Minn., December 14, 1895.

I am a constant reader of your excellent paper, and if I can ask the advice I want I will kindly thank you forevermore. I send a diagram of my office, and would need pointers on the arrangement of my working room. If there are any of your readers who can mark off the diagram for the best arrangement of this country shop he will receive his just reward now and hereafter.

M. H. NOVOTNY.



PRINTING MACHINERY.—One 1½ by 5 foot stationery case; one Advance 22½-inch paper cutter; One eighth-medium job press; one 7-column Army press; one double stand; two single stands; one 2¼ by 4½ foot imposing stone. This material to be arranged in the 15 by 22 department. Stove in center. Employ two hands.

FANCY PRICES FOR PRINTING.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, N. Y., January 6, 1896.

We have had what we consider a very rich and blessed experience, which we should like to put on record for the benefit of your readers of "Notes and Queries on Estimating." A large English manufacturer established a branch last summer in this city. He is an extensive advertiser, and uses immense quantities of printed matter. We called down to see him and he gave us several things to estimate on, among them a postal card in two colors, one form in type-writer type, to be printed in a purple ink, not copying, but to match a certain shade; the second form a cut requiring a special shade of yellow. We put in an estimate on this of \$1.20 per thousand on a 25,000 lot. Our customer was to furnish postal cards, but after we had spent a good deal of time in matching the colors, he advised us, in an answer to our request that he furnish the postals in sheets, that if we wished them so, we would have to buy them ourselves. We did so, printing eight postals at a time, and having electrotypes of the type form and of the cut. We cut up the goods and delivered them, it being understood that we were to guarantee full count. Our customer claimed a shortage of fifteen, which we allowed him, although we could only make it eight. He was much pleased with the work, confessing

it superior to anything he had ever had before in that line, and as he was using such quantities of these postals, we called to see him, expecting to secure all work of this kind. We found we had a competitor, and were told that we would have to come down in price. We figured the thing carefully over, and decided to drop, if necessary, to \$1 a thousand, feeling sure that we would then be on the thin edge of profit. We again called on our customer, who told us that we were away off, and we finally elicited from him the information that our competitor's was exactly half of our original price, namely, 60 cents. We should like to know if any of your correspondents can tell us what machinery will enable a printer to print postal cards in two colors for 60 cents a thousand.

THE CORELL PRESS.

AN UP-TO-DATE SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLAR OFFICE.

To the Editor: CLEVELAND, Ohio, January 2, 1896.

Replying to "A Correspondent" in last month's INLAND PRINTER, under title "Of Interest to the Craft," inquiring for an invoice of an up-to-date job office costing about \$750, I send you the following complete invoice:

- 1 10 by 15 Chandler & Price Old Style Gordon.
- 1 22½-inch Advance paper cutter.
- 1 12-inch Little Giant lead and rule cutter.
- 1 ink cabinet for 12 rollers.
- 2 job stands, for 12 full and 12 two-third cases.
- 24 two-third italic job cases.
- 20 California job cases.
- 4 pairs news cases.
- 1 rule case (full).
- 1 labor-saving lead and slug case.
- 1 space and quad case, for borders and ornaments.
- 1 metal furniture case.
- 1 26 by 44 imposing stone and stand.
- ½ case labor-saving cherry furniture.
- 1 benzine can.
- 1 6-inch Buckeye stick.
- 1 12-inch " "
- 1 20-inch " "
- Strip furniture and reglet, 5 strips each, 6 to 24 point.
- 1 double column all-brass galley.
- 1 10 by 16-inch all-brass job galley.
- 2 8 by 24-inch wood galleys.
- 1 dozen gauge pins.
- ¼ pound each, 10 different kinds job ink, in tubes.
- 1 25-pound font labor-saving metal furniture.
- 1 50-pound " " " 6-point slugs.
- 25 pounds 2-point strip leads.
- 25 pounds 6-point strip slugs.
- 1 R. H. mallet.
- 1 saw and miter box.
- 1 planer.
- 1 proof planer.
- 1 dozen Hempel quoins and key.
- 1 shooting stick, steel.
- 25 pounds 6-point Old Style.
- 25 " 8-point " "
- 25 " 10-point " "
- 25 " 12-point " " (Elzevir preferred).
- 12 fonts Lining Gothic (B. B. & S.)
- 4 " 10, 12, 18 and 24 point Gothic Condensed, No. 6.
- 4 " 6, 8, 12 and 20 point Tudor Black.
- 4 " 12, 18, 24 and 36 point Fair.
- 3 " 6, 10 and 18 point Astoria.
- 5 " 6, 8, 10, 12 and 18 point Era.
- 3 " 14, 18 and 24 point Plate Script.
- 10 " 6, 8, 10, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 48 and 60 point Canton.
- 10 feet 3-point Border No. 123.
- 5 " each, 6-point Borders Nos. 59, 114, 111, 146.
- 5 " " 12-point " Nos. 96, 183, 180.
- 3 " " 24-point " No. 214.
- 10 " 1-point brass rule.
- 10 " 2-point " "
- 2 fonts combination and art ornaments.
- 1 4-pound font labor-saving 2-point rule.
- 1 3-pound " " " 6-point rule.

The above complete outfit is less than \$750 list price, and with the current discount \$750 would enable a person to start into business independent and be a cash buyer.

ED E. WILSON.

SOME DEFECTS IN CASTING SCRIPT TYPE.

To the Editor: NEW HAVEN, Conn., January 6, 1896.

During the past few years or more, particularly since the advent of the Steel-plate Script into the printing office, many new faces have been given us which have been almost perfect. Still, to me there has been one weak point. That is the apostrophe. Its use must needs mar the beauty of each word it becomes necessary to use it in. The line or connection must be broken, and thus a stiffness in appearance is given the job. When, for instance, the word o'clock appears there is always a break where the apostrophe appears. Cannot this defect be easily remedied? I feel that if THE INLAND PRINTER should call the attention of the manufacturers to this weakness in all script fonts the defect would soon be remedied, and I am sure you would come in for unlimited praise from all good printers.

If even the lower-case letter "o" were cast with an apostrophe, the same as superior letters are, it would go a good way toward remedying the existing evil, for it would save every wedding announcement and invitation from being marred.

F. H. SHOALS.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

AN ILLUSTRATOR OF THE NEW YORK SLUMS.

BY STEPHEN H. HORGAN.

THERE is one newspaper illustrator in New York whose genius is untrammelled by any rules of art, who follows no master; never studied at any of the schools; whose talent is just as it was born and grew up with him. His signature is A. B. S., the last letter standing for Shults.—Note the spelling, it is as odd as himself.

Shults is a product of that part of New York known as the East Side, and he is proud of it. He is at home there in his drawing as in other ways. The city directory does not record that he has a home, the explanation being that he lives with many other genial, but uncontrollable spirits in that mysterious land called Bohemia. He is now a strong, healthy specimen of middle-aged manhood. The story of his youth would be the usual one of artists—that



CASEYVILLE.

he never got along in his studies, and when of sufficient age was apprenticed to one who in our days of half-tone is often disrespectfully termed a wood butcher. After being turned loose on the world as a wood engraver, he did creditable work in that line for the Harper Brothers and other publishers. His restless spirit did not permit him to continue cutting in wood the designs of others; he wanted to be a draftsman himself, and so he entered the field of the illustrator. Notwithstanding the constant drawback that he was without the early training that all artists should have in the elementary principles of drawing, he was successful. The fact that his illustrations have appeared in all the best publications prove this. He held lucrative positions on *Puck*, *Harper's Weekly*, *Frank Leslie's*, the *Daily Graphic* and other publications. Of late years his work appears spasmodically either in the *New York Herald*, *World* or *Journal*.

The illustrations accompanying this article are examples of his hurried newspaper drawing. The best exhibit of his



A SUNDAY MEETING OF SOCIALISTS ON THE EAST SIDE, NEW YORK.

style is shown in the picture of Mr. Casey, who became historic through the poem, "Casey at the Bat." Those who read that epic may remember that Mr. Casey was "struck out." In a subsequent game, however, Casey redeemed himself in such a manner that his admiring fellow-citizens of Mudville renamed their town after him. The self-conscious air of Casey and the awe-stricken expressions of the bystanders, it must be admitted, are clearly portrayed in a few simple lines.

The socialist meeting gives an idea of his quaint compositions. The showing the backs of the crowd, of making the speaker but a trivial incident, together with the perspective, is all characteristic of Shults. It might be said of his methods of drawing that he has no method. He simply begins in the center of a piece of bristol board with pen and ink and wanders with his work out to one of the limits of the board. He has no previous plan as to how large his drawing is going to be, or where it will end. He is not particular as to the kind of pen or paper he uses, while a dry goods box is as convenient to him as the best of easels.

The "New Man" is one of his humorous conceits. The new woman-wife is probably out on her wheel, and the mess



THE NEW MAN.

and mismanagement of her husband are shown in every line. The carefully drawn cane seat of the chair is another idiosyncrasy of Shults'. He will work up every detail occasionally in one spot of his picture. It is usually a piece of brick wall, or the cobblestones in the street, or it may be a few figures in a crowd, but it gives a touch of realism to the whole scene.

"A Daisy Ball" is an institution of the East Side, New York. The artist presents here the first appearance of Mary Ellen Clancy and her "mash," "Slob" Cullen, at the "Spare-Ribs Social," while in the corner is a sketch of the indignant Mrs. Clancy before she bursts into the ballroom to drag her daughter Mary Ellen home. Many of the best illustrators, both foreign and American, have tried to portray the poor in the metropolis of America, but it can safely be said that Shults has put on record truer types of New York's lower classes than any of them. He has done in his small way what Dickens did for London, but one must know the people he works among to fully appreciate his talent.



A DAISY BALL.

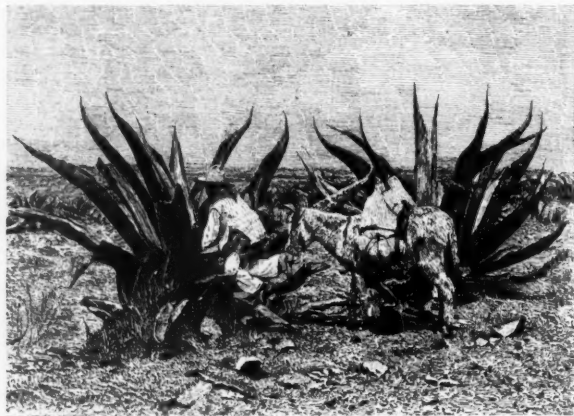
Last and best of all was Mary Ellen Clancy.

A SUGGESTION TO ADVERTISERS.

Messrs. Cooper & Budd, high-class printers and commercial stationers, London, S. E., England, speak thus of THE INLAND PRINTER: "While writing, we may say how great admirers we are of your superlative magazine, not only for its magnificent printing, but for the attractiveness of the advertisements. We cannot resist looking through each page of the ads. on account of the charming composition. We do not wonder that the vendors of printing materials are so ready to obtain a place in the pages of THE INLAND PRINTER." Is not this expression of Messrs. Cooper & Budd a suggestion to advertisers who desire to have their wares presented in the most attractive shape to the printers of the world? A great many are now doing this through our pages. We should be pleased to serve more. Are you not ready to make known the merits of your goods?

ANTON CAMBENSY, ARTIST.

IN the present number of this magazine we have the pleasure to present to our readers a few representative etchings executed by Mr. Anton Cambensy, at present resident in Los Angeles, California. Mr. Cambensy was born in Trier, Germany, in 1866, and when a boy traveled with his father through all parts of that country. Some years were spent in Munich and Vienna in study, after which Mr. Cambensy traveled extensively in Southern Europe and the northern coast of Africa, visiting Tunis, Tripolis, Malta, etc., studying and sketching at all times, and at every opportunity. In 1892 he came to the United States, and readily found employment in the art department of the large lithographing houses in the East, among them being Knapp & Co., L. Prang & Co., and Forbes & Co. Some time ago Mr. Cambensy went on a very extensive sketching tour through Old Mexico and along the Pacific Coast, and as above stated is staying at present in Los Angeles. During his stay in Mexico City he was connected with *El Mundo*, the first illustrated weekly published in that city. Until very recently—two years ago—Mr. Cambensy had occupied himself mainly in lithographic color



MEXICAN PULQUE GATHERER.
Drawn by A. Cambensy.

work, but since then he has given his attention mainly to black and white, with such gratifying success that it is his purpose to devote his energies in the future to that branch of art almost exclusively.

PRESSROOM QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

CONDUCTED BY A PRESSMAN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Letters for this department should be mailed direct to 212 Monroe street, Chicago. The names and addresses of correspondents must be given, not necessarily for publication, but merely to identify them if occasion should arise. No letters will be answered by mail which properly belong to this department.

ABOUT AN ANGLE-ROLLER BRAKE.—E. B., of Washington, D. C., asks: "What is your opinion of what is known as the 'Meier Angle-Roller Brake' for protecting the ends of angled distribution rollers on power presses?" *Answer.*—It is one of the best devices yet introduced for this purpose. It is effective, and can be almost instantly applied and set to rollers and press.

HOW TO MAKE LEAD-PENCIL DRAWINGS OR WRITINGS INDELIBLE.—B. F., of Dublin, Ireland, writes: "I have found among an old lot of drawings in lead pencil diagrams of what I believe to be a valuable machine. I am afraid that if these are handled too much the pencil marks will be obliterated. I have sought for a preventive here, but without success. Can you aid me?" *Answer.*—Lay the writing flat in a shallow dish and pour skimmed milk upon it. Any portions of the paper not covered may have the milk

placed upon them with a feather dipped in the milk. Take up the sheet of paper tenderly to prevent tearing, and let the milk drain off, after which wipe off, with a feather, the drops which remain on the lower edge. Dry carefully, and the drawing will be found so indelible as to be immovable even with india rubber.

COLORS FOR HANDMADE PAPERS.—W. S., of Brooklyn, New York, writes: "The article on printing and registering handmade papers in last number comes in good time for many pressmen's use. To me it is especially interesting, and I desire to ask in connection with this subject what you consider the most suitable colors of ink for printing on such papers."

Answer.—The best, and, I may add, the most effective colors of ink for handmade stock are black, steel-blue, red, dark-green and browns, all of which should be of medium tackiness and full-bodied in color.

A PRESS FOR PRINTING ON TIN.—A novel printing press for printing tin plates has been invented in France. It is somewhat like the ordinary cylinder press, with a second cylinder running above the other. The lower cylinder is incased in a rubber blanket and takes the impression from the engraved or lithographed design on the bed of the press, and "offsets" it from the rubber onto the metal as it passes between the two cylinders. This, it is claimed, gives much better results than could be obtained by pressing tin plates against either the engraved or lithographed design, at the same time preserving the stone or metal design used from damage by the tin's roughness or inequalities.

PRINTING OVER SPOILED POSTAL CARDS.—G. R. P., of Lansingburg, New York, says: "I would like to have you give some information on printing over a lot of postal cards that have been spoiled. I bought a lot of these cards in New



TORTILLA BAKERY IN MEXICO.
Drawn by A. Cambensy.

York, thinking that I could bronze them; but I cannot seem to make any kind of a job of it. I would like you to give me some information in regard to printing on the postals." *Answer.*—Have a solid tint plate made to fully cover the printed matter, and print with this and gold ink on the



From pencil drawing by A. Cambensy.

cards. This should obliterate the original printing. If your gold ink will not do this effectively, then print with gold size, and bronze over this with gold, copper or silver color bronze, of which the quality must not be too fine, else it will adhere to the card stock too closely to be dusted off where not printed upon. In printing black over the gold, use a fairly soft blue-black of good quality. If the ink pulls off the bronze too much, add a small bit of vaseline to the ink. The bronze must be *well dusted off* the cards before printing in black, and the form washed off with benzine frequently, to keep it sharp and clear.

ELECTRICITY IN PAPER.—G. S., of Cincinnati, Ohio (who ought to have sent his full name on his postal), writes: "Can you let me know, through THE INLAND PRINTER, the cause and the remedy for electricity in plated book paper? We are running 80-cent plate ink on eighty-pound book on a Country Campbell press. When there are four or five sheets on top of each other they stick and set off. I have a gas light under the cylinder, but it does not help it." *Answer.*—Frosty weather and its action on plated or calendered papers (whether these are exposed to its chilly effects outside or inside of a building) is the leading cause of electricity in such stock. It is unusual to have trouble

a temperature as possible. After casting rollers, all composition left in the melting pot should be poured out into an oiled pan for future use, and the melting pot carefully washed out with boiling water and laid away dry for use again. Glue should never be heated in a vessel under the direct heat of flame or fire, but always in a pot that fits into a vessel containing water, or water and steam.

PRINTING ON SILK, CLOTH, BOOKBINDER'S CLOTH, LEATHER AND CARDBOARD, WITH GOLD, SILVER OR ALUMINUM LEAF.—George B. T., Cleveland, Ohio, wants to know how this work is done. *Answer.*—This is no part of the work of a printing office. It belongs to the bindery. It is, in fact, a trade in itself, although some printers have an idea that it is done on a job press with a secret attached to it. It requires a skillful and experienced man to do stamping with gold leaf and other metals. To know how it is done and to do it are two different things. Trades cannot be learned from books alone. In the first place, there are no two leathers that require the same kind of sizing, as one leather may be more porous than another, and one leather may require a greater degree of heat than another—and heat is by all means the main consideration in producing brilliant work. Book cloths also differ considerably, some



FROM ORIGINAL PEN DRAWINGS BY A. CAMBENSY.

from electricity in warm weather, although it may often be encountered in warm pressrooms when the paper has come from the warehouse or from a cold stockroom. A *row of gas jets*, placed conveniently under the feed board, will be found more beneficial for dispelling the electrical current than *one burner*. Try this; or try one of the electricity dissipators advertised in this issue, and use it according to directions.

SUITABLE GLUE FOR MAKING COMPOSITION ROLLERS.—H. H., of Portland, Oregon, has this to say: "I have had so much trouble with my form rollers that I decided to use one of your recipes for making composition and casting my own rollers. My experiments have not been as successful as I hoped for, but I am not disconcerted, for I believe the chief error has arisen from bad glue or improper treatment of the glue used by me. You say 'good glue' in your formula; please inform me how I shall know it is good; also say something about the treatment of glue for roller making." *Answer.*—Good glue should be clear of dark spots, transparent, tough and not easily broken. Glue is a sensitive article, especially to heat, and can be spoiled quite readily through inexperienced handling. If a putrid smell is manifest after broken glue is taken from cold water, it is not good. Do not overheat glue when melting, for it is a fact to be considered as most important in this relation, that glue boilers guardedly shorten the boiling, and do this at as low

being very compact and easy to stamp in leaf, while others are very open, and, of course, more difficult. The sizing, therefore, must agree with the character of the texture. Aluminum, imitation gold leaf or silver leaf require a fish glue size, while gold leaf requires egg albumen to be used. The quantity of the sizing to be used is dependent, of course, on the judgment and the material to which it is to be applied, and so also with the heat to be applied. Only experience or practical instruction can teach this. It would take a volume to describe all the details of stamping. Card-board and ribbon are stamped exactly alike so far as sizing and heating are concerned. To stamp these use pulverized gum copal. Spread it over the material with a camel's hair brush, blow off the surplus powder, leaving a light coating. Lay the gold leaf on top. The impression should be made with the type or plate at a sizzling heat, and very rapidly, as the tendency of a slow impression is to blister the face of the work. The work is done on a bookbinder's embossing press.

PLEASING COLORS FOR HALF-TONE ENGRAVINGS.—J. F. H., Ogdensburg, New York, writes: "We have the printing of a neat brochure on hand, which has a number of splendid half-tone illustrations. The party for whom this work is to be done does not care for the expense which its execution will involve, provided the book has an artistic look and finish. Neither he nor we like the usual black color for

the illustrations, which are to appear on separate pages from the text. What color or colors would you suggest under the circumstances?" *Answer.*—If your text is set up in a clear, open-faced type, leaded, and well opened up in the page limits, a number of appropriate colors other than black may be made use of, separately or interspersed, to suit the subject delineated on the engraved plate. In the first place, however, consider the fact that all colors which possess anything near the density of black also contain the elements of greatest brilliancy and detail, points especially necessary in printing half-tone engravings. Still, many subjects are

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

REVIEW OF TYPE DESIGNS.

BY R. COUPLAND HARDING.

FROM the Inland Foundry I have No. 1 of the "Type Book," first supplement to the specimen book formerly issued. It contains ten series of letter produced since that book appeared, besides borders, ornaments, signs, and other extras. The new "St. John" is effectively shown, from 10-point body upward. Somehow the square initials do not strike me as being a success. In two colors

they might look better, but as they are, the scroll background seems too obtrusive, and somewhat confuses the initial itself. For single-color work, I think it would be a great improvement if the arabesque were tinted to a half-tone, leaving the letter solid. Weisert and other German founders have produced very artistic and effective ornamented initials in this way, whereas, if the ornaments had been the same tone as the initial, the letter would have been killed. Founders will yet have to avail themselves more freely of the tinting machine. In my last, I assumed that the "Bradley" was the original of the three closely allied faces, of which the "St. John" is one. I see that the Inland Foundry claims the design, and describes the other faces as imitations. On points like these I don't pretend to form a decided opinion, but anyone turning to the wrapper of your 1894 Christmas number, designed by Bradley, will see that I had some ground for crediting him with the new style.



Courtesy of the Chicago "Times-Herald."

Drawn by Horace Taylor.

EVENTS IN A COUNTRY TOWN.—Serenading the New Mayor.

much improved by the use of softer colors, and it is often essential to sacrifice much in this respect to art when such engravings are made use of. Blue is not a desirable color for this purpose, as its tones are not pleasing. Yet a blue-black, of about equal proportions of half-tone black and bronze (or milori) blue—good quality—may be used for desirable effects. However, for really artistic results, I would suggest the use of a color suited to the fitness of the subject. The deep shades of olive, brown, green, etc., as these approach the black scale, are very safe and effective colors for half-tones. Purple-black, red-black and green-black are also recommended. These, with those just named, more closely approach the photogravure tones, and all have more or less natural warmth and brilliancy in their composition. It must not be forgotten that any of these colors can be treated so as to change their tone to lightness or density by diminishing or intensifying their lighter or deeper bases. A wise way is here suggested, and that is to prove up the several engravings in a number of different colors (when making proofs for overlays), and select from these the most harmonious one for the subject of the engraving.

KETCHUP.

Why catsup? questions the Philadelphia *Times*. Nearly every bottle which comes from a public manufacturer is emblazoned with that spelling. Wrong. Ketchup is the word. It is a corruption of the Japanese word, kitjap, which is a condiment somewhat similar to soy. It is a pick-me-up; a stirrer of the digestive organs; a ketch-me-up; and hence its application to the mingling of tomatoes and spices whose name it should bear.

Another new face is the "Inland," of which you have already given specimens. The special character of this face is best shown by the O, the counter of which, instead of being oval as usual, is S-shaped. All the thick curved lines are in this way thrown out of symmetry, and the effect, though odd, is not unpleasing, though the R, as usual in fonts of this class, is ugly. In your issue of May, page 171, there is a font patented by Mr. J. F. Tenney, which, if not actually the original of the "Inland," differs from it only in unimportant details. The series includes seven sizes, 8-point to 48-point. I notice that the pretty Wreath ornaments are brought out in a smaller size; and a new series of ornaments, No. 25, nineteen characters, in the rococo style, 12-point and 24-point body, is light and very graceful.

"Menu," by Barnhart Brothers & Spindler (caps only), resembles the light "Celtic" of the same house, but is slightly wider, and has more of the character of the face known in England as "Latin." It is shown in seven sizes, 6-point to 12-point, and is a neat, durable, and in every way attractive face.

The Typefounders' Company show a very full series of "Quentell," a letter originated by the Central Foundry. It is cast in fourteen series, 6-point to 72-point. The letter is one that advertisers will appreciate, and the close gradation of sizes will permit of very effective display with the one style of type alone. The letter has several points in common with former American experiments in job faces, but has at the same time a recognizable character of its own. The strong contrast between the body marks and the lighter lines produces a weakness in the general effect. The E, L, and T, for example, are not good forms of the respective letters.

PROOFROOM NOTES AND QUERIES.

CONDUCTED BY F. HORACE TEALL.

It is the purpose in this department to allow for a full and satisfactory discussion of every matter pertaining to the proofroom and to proofreading. The contributions, suggestions, and queries of those specially interested are cordially invited hereto, and no effort will be spared to make the answers to queries authoritative and the department in general of permanent value.

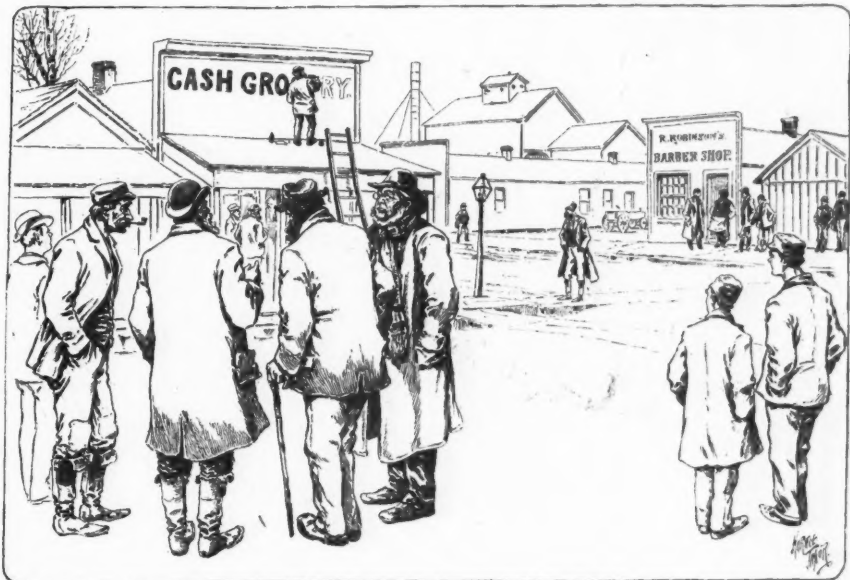
COMMA OR NO COMMA.—G. F. N., Toledo, Ohio, writes: "Harvey says that the following is rightly punctuated: 'Coal, lime, wood and building tile.' Reed and Kellogg say that the comma must come after 'wood,' thus: 'Coal, lime, wood, and building tile.' As to your opinion, which is right?" *Answer.*—The comma should be used in every such sentence. Every treatise on punctuation that I have seen—I have not seen Harvey's—prescribes its use. I do not believe that any reasonable argument against it is possible.

SOMETHING THAT CANNOT BE DONE.—C. W. B., Knoxville, Iowa, writes: "Knowing that you are in a position to receive and no doubt have various style-sheets of different offices in your possession, I am going to ask a favor of you, and that is that you send me one of a sort that you would advise one to follow." *Answer.*—I have no style-sheets, and if I had I should probably not have duplicates, and would therefore not be able to do more than tell where one might be procured. I should be very glad if those who can would send me copies of style-sheets from different offices.

HANDLE-BAR, ETC.—L. W. S., New York, writes: "In reading the proofs of a bicycle catalogue recently the writer compounded the words handle-bar, tool-bag, seat-post, etc., on the ground that they were all technical terms in this connection and were therefore properly compounded. For this action he was criticised, his critic claiming that handle-bar is the only proper compound of the three words mentioned, inasmuch as neither the bar nor the handle is complete alone, while in the other cases named the parts are complete by themselves. Will you kindly give your opinion on this matter?" *Answer.*—The words mentioned are compounds, though they are more frequently printed in the wrongly separated form than in their proper form. Mere technicality, however, is not a good reason for compounding any words. It is the fact that "handle" and "bar" are two nouns joined to make a new noun that makes them become one word instead of two. "Handle-bar" is no more technical than "spinal column," for instance, is anatomical (another kind of technicality), yet the first term is one word and the other is two. In the latter term the first word is an adjective, fulfilling the regular adjective office of qualifying. The other name has no qualifying element, being a mere name, representing the phrase "bar used as a handle." How any one can imagine such a difference as that neither the bar nor the handle is complete alone, while in the other cases named the parts are complete by themselves, passes understanding. The circumstances are identical—two nouns in each case joined to make a new noun representing such phrases as "bag used to hold tools," "post to support a seat," etc. Even the accent as heard in the first part of each name truly indicates compounding. The principle is exactly the same as

that which made the Greeks and Latins join two nouns in one, through which we have "geography," which is no more truly one word than is its literal English translation, "earth-writing."

DICTIONARIES.—It is not long since there were only two American dictionaries, and even now few printing-offices know any choice but that between Webster and Worcester. Dr. Worcester was employed by Dr. Webster in the making of the latest edition made in Webster's lifetime, and when that was finished Worcester made his own dictionary. Naturally, he wanted it as different as possible from the other, so he adopted the old spellings that Webster had changed. Now our printing is about evenly divided between the two methods of spelling; even the International, the newest so-called "Webster's," gives both spellings of the largest classes of words in which there is a difference. Printers need dictionaries most largely on account of spelling, but also for many other matters. Definitions are important to them, just as they are to other people, for reasons not necessary to enumerate. Division of words into syllables is more important to printers than to any other people. The two old dictionaries were very deficient in all respects, and it was only natural that this should lead to the making of new ones. Now there are four new dictionaries in the field, each claiming to be the best. Of these, however, probably few printers, comparatively, will buy the largest—the Century; it costs too much. One of the others is the Encyclopædic, an English work reprinted here in four volumes, and sold for what would be a low price for a good work, but is altogether too much for people to be allowed to waste upon such a bad work without a word of warning. An American firm of publishers submitted it to an accomplished philologist for advice with reference to publishing here, before the English work was complete, and it took him a very short



Courtesy of the Chicago "Times-Herald."

Drawn by Horace Taylor.

EVENTS IN A COUNTRY TOWN.—The Opening of a New Business House.

time to decide against it, so the firm did not undertake it. Dr. Webster would not know his dictionary now, and there can be no doubt that he never would have allowed it to become what it is. The publishers unfortunately put the management of its revision into incompetent hands, and the result is a work that any printer would understand to be miserably poor for his purposes, if he listened a little while to an intelligent explanation. Inextricable confusion, for instance, appears in the division of words into syllables, so that no one can follow the dictionary without looking up every individual word; no division indicates

that another similar word will be divided in the same way. This is not so in the newest and best dictionary, Funk & Wagnall's Standard. Effect-ive is a division found there, and there is not a word like it divided differently, except such as produc-tive, there being no verb "to product." Moreover, the Standard is worth twice as much to a printer because it has twice as many words for his guidance, and even more because the matter about those words is twice as good. The printer who wants the best and most useful dictionary should have the Standard.

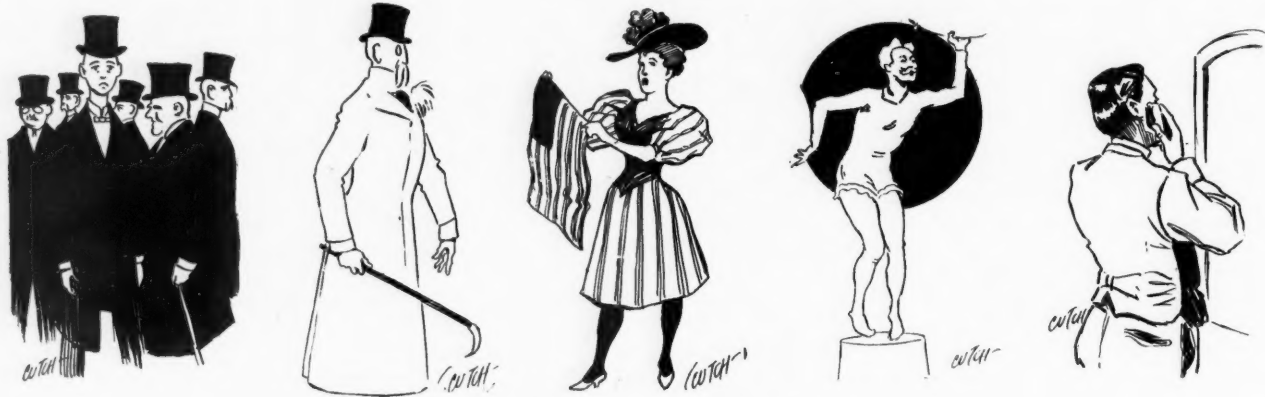
GENERAL TAYLOR ON SUNDAY PAPERS.

In response to the toast of "The American Newspaper," at the banquet of the Commercial Centennial at New York, on December 19, Gen. Charles H. Taylor, of the Boston *Globe*, gave his opinion of the Sunday newspaper as follows: "The size of newspapers, especially on Sunday, seems to trouble a great many people. Speaking in a business sense, the Sunday paper in particular is the one bargain at which people kick because they get too much for their money. There are various reasons why papers have grown larger and will continue to in the future. They have

intelligence and success is best shown by the fact that millions more newspapers are circulated in every year of our history."

FRENCH STRAW HAS MANY MEANINGS.

In France, where almost everything is taxed, all placards, public announcements and advertisements must have the proper official stamp affixed to them in order to avoid a collision with the excise authorities, and, as may be supposed, many are the means invented to convey the requisite information, and at the same time save a sou from the rapacious maw of the tax collector. Thus a bunch of straw has as many meanings in a French community as a Chinese word, which, with its various inflections, is almost a language in itself. In the rural districts of France, and even in Paris itself, it is a common thing to see horses led through the streets or tied in a convenient spot with bunches of straw tied to their tails, which signifies that the animals are for sale. In fact, a wisp of straw attached to any article may be taken to mean that the proprietor is willing to enter into negotiations for the sale thereof. In walking along the streets, baby buggies, bicycles, and secondhand furniture



SKETCHES BY J. T. McCUTCHEON.

From "Stories of the Streets and of the Town," by George Ade in the *Chicago Record*.

been growing in size pretty steadily from the beginning, and the man who calls for a small newspaper does not realize how limited, how contracted and how uninteresting the small, compact journal for which he moans was in its prime. It is not intended that every reader shall devote his time to reading the entire contents of a Sunday paper any more than he should begin with the bill of fare in a popular hotel and eat every dish thereon enumerated. There is a convenient table of contents, and he is expected to select that which he will enjoy the most and devote his time to it, and the paper is now so varied outside of the news of the day by contributions from novelists, from scientists, from men and women in every profession and every rank of life that all tastes can be met, and the general tendency is to improve, and elevate and instruct the people who read. The Sunday newspapers are frequently criticised very severely by ministers, many of whom assume that the Sunday newspaper has a tendency to empty the churches. We have no quarrel with the clergy. Every journalist wishes the church the utmost limit of success, but when a clergyman opens up a discussion as to why his pews are not rented and tries to account for the smallness of his congregation, he simply calls our attention to the fact that in all professions and in every kind of business the fittest will survive. . . . The best evidence that the size of papers, which causes so many groans, is not a mistake, is shown by the fact that the largest editions are bought in constantly increasing numbers by the people of the United States. That their wants are met with

may often be seen with wisps of straw attached to them. This indicates to the initiated as clearly as a printed or written sign that the articles are for sale. It is also more economical, for while such a placard would be taxed there is no tax on the bundle of straw, and unless the owner has a regular notice to sell, he would be obliged to have the government stamp placed on any notice he might wish to display. In the same way, a tradesman in need of help, mechanics or apprentices, must have a government stamp affixed to any written or printed notification of the fact they wish to display in their windows, and in order to avoid this usually hang out an understood emblem of the craft as a hint to those seeking employment. But to return to the straw, when a wisp is seen tied to a post at the corner of a field, far from human habitation, it means that the field has been recently seeded and is a warning against trespassing and all must keep on the path. The peasant knows that he will be arrested and punished if he is found making a short cut across a field so guarded; while the traveler or sportsman who fails to understand the sign meets with no mercy.

EVERY PAGE READ.

We read every page of *THE INLAND PRINTER*, including the advertisements, and appreciate it highly as by far the best magazine devoted to the printing arts published either in the United States or elsewhere.—*Percy Lund & Company, Ltd., Printers and Publishers, Bradford, England.*

NOTES AND QUERIES ON ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING.

CONDUCTED BY F. J. HENRY.

Correspondence relating to this department is respectfully invited from electrotypers, stereotypers and others. Individual experiences in any way pertaining to the trade are solicited. Inquiries will receive prompt attention. Differences of opinion regarding answers given by the editor will receive respectful consideration.

OZOKERITE.—Those who have requested further information regarding Ozokerite, which was mentioned in the December number, are referred to the American Wax and Paper Manufacturing Company, 199 Franklin street, New York.

CASTING METAL FURNITURE.—O. G., of Kansas, writes: "We have a mold for casting metal furniture of special lengths and widths, but encounter a difficulty in getting the metal to run smooth along the sides of the mold. Is there not some kind of a paint or coating that can be applied with a brush?" *Answer.*—A paint made by mixing red oxide of iron with stale beer, or a mixture of pulverized charcoal and tobacco extract is used for the purpose. Either mixture may be applied with a brush, and when dry the surplus wiped off with a bit of waste or a dry cloth. The effect is to fill the pores of the metal of the mold. After a time casts will come solid without using any paint.

ELECTROTYPING SOLUTION.—R. Co., of Georgia, wish the formula for an electrotyping solution, and to know the cause of soft muddy deposits. *Answer.*—All electrotypers do not use the same formula, the conditions not being the same in all foundries. A general rule is to make a solution to a density of about twelve degrees Baumé with sulphate of copper and water free from lime, then add sulphuric acid to raise the density about three degrees. By weight: one pound of sulphate to a gallon of water, and one gill of acid; it is much better, however, to use a hydrometer, as chemicals are not always of uniform strength and it is quite as convenient a method as by weight and measure, as every foundry is, or should be, equipped with a hydrometer. Soft muddy deposits may result from a solution too strong with acid or one too low in density for the current employed.

REGISTERING ELECTRO-PLATES FOR COLORWORK.—J. B., Denver, Colorado, writes: "I have a job to run in colors—three colors and a tint. The plates are electros from a zinc etching. I cannot make them register. Is the fault with the electrotyper, or in other words, is it possible to make such plates to register finely. Any information will be appreciated highly." *Answer.*—If your originals register, the electrotypes should. Variations in size are caused by difference in texture or temperature of the metal when the shells are backed, not to shrinkage of the wax mold. When practicable, it is well to back color plates in sets, one or more of each color in the backing pan at the same time. If there are more than can be backed at one time the plates should be marked with figures as a guide to the printer in making up the forms, so that No. 1 of black shall print on No. 1 of red.

ELECTROTYPING HALF-TONES.—M., of Connecticut, asks for information concerning the latest methods of electrotyping half-tones. *Answer.*—Molds are sometimes made in the battery, by depositing on the original, if of copper or brass, using the deposit for a matrix on which to make a shell for a working plate. In some instances molds are made by casting, using gutta percha or some suitable mixture which may be melted and poured over the plate in a manner similar to that employed for making molds in the steel-plate process. The Dalziel is the only process by which half-tones may be successfully stereotyped. In electrotyping half-tones, they are generally treated in the same way as other cuts; success being largely due to the skill of the molder. Half-tones

require most careful handling in every operation. The plate must be true and flat when received by the finisher, as it is hardly practicable to beat up irregularities without injury to the face of the cut.

LEARNING STEREOTYPING.—"A Young Printer," writing from Richmond, Indiana, wants to know where he can learn to do stereotyping, if an apprenticeship has to be served and what the terms of such apprenticeships usually are, if any. *Answer.*—It is as necessary to serve an apprenticeship to learn stereotyping as any other trade, although the operation seems a simple one, and it might strike an onlooker that any person of ordinary ability should, with a little practice, be able to do the work. An apprenticeship is merely an opportunity for practice under the direction of a person skilled in a trade or art. Possibly if "A Young Printer" will advertise his want he may be able to secure a situation where he can learn the business. One of the requirements for membership in the union is a five years' apprenticeship in a union office. The amount of salary for an apprentice is a matter for agreement between the parties directly interested. If "A Young Printer" wishes to obtain information regarding the way the work is done, without working at the business, he can, by study, obtain a good general knowledge of the subject. Partridge's book on stereotyping will be found very useful for the purpose.

ESTIMATED COST OF A SMALL STEREO PLANT.—A western printer writes: "I am desirous of having in my office a small stereo plant, so that I can turn out original odds and ends to attract the fancy of my customers. I want something inexpensive, but reliable, so that if my business increases I can add to the material purchased, and not have to displace it entirely. Will you kindly tell me what I need, where to get it, and the probable price?" *Answer.*—By reference to the advertising columns of this journal you will learn where your needs can be supplied. It will be necessary to have a furnace, a press that can be heated by steam (if you have live steam, otherwise to heat by fire), a casting box, a saw table, a shaving machine, a shoot board and plane, a stereotyper's brush, ladles, mallet, chisels, finishing plate, and a supply of matrix paper and metal. Sundry small requirements can be had at the local stores. Write to a manufacturer stating what you wish to do, state about how large a plate you wish facilities for making, and ask for suggestions and prices; by return mail you will receive a list, in detail, of an outfit and cost. I notice you hold correct views on the subject—do not propose to buy a toy plant. There are opportunities to buy secondhand tools, which are practically as good as new, at a large reduction from their original cost. If not prejudiced against secondhand machinery, the dealer should be so informed; it may be the means of getting you a bargain.

MOLDING CASES.—In the early days of electrotyping it was supposed that only brass or copper could be used for what are known in this country as molding cases or pans—called boxes in England—and that they must be made with rims about one-quarter of an inch high. These are but seldom used now; they are quite expensive in first cost and very liable to become useless by being bent out of true in use. When made of cast brass the rim was, of course, solid with the back, which made the planing troublesome and costly, as the entire case must be made true and of even thickness. Sheet brass or copper with riveted rims cost less to make, but are quite liable to be sprung out of true in the operation of riveting on the rims. The general practice at present is to use cases without rims, of sheet copper, brass or electrotype metal. Being without rims they may be placed on a wax shaving machine and the wax shaved off to leave a thick or a thin coating on the case, as may seem proper for the work in hand. These were introduced by a

prominent firm of electrotypers in New York over twenty years ago, and are now almost universally used in this country. They are cheap in cost, readily made in the electrotype foundry, and when they become too much worn or out of shape may be recast. If the case and the wax are hot when the composition is poured there will not be any liability of their parting when the mold is made with the necessary margin for stopping off, about one inch, at the edges of the case.

PROCESS ENGRAVING NOTES AND QUERIES.

CONDUCTED BY S. H. HORGAN.

In this department, queries addressed to *The Inland Printer* regarding process engraving will be recorded and answered, and the experiences and suggestions of engravers and printers are solicited hereto. It is believed that herein will be found a medium for the interchange of valuable hints and suggestions never before offered to those in interest.

TO REMOVE SCRATCHES FROM HALF-TONE SCREEN.—A. S. Lockwood, New York: It was a mistake to attempt cleaning your half-tone screen with rouge. The latter probably had some particles of grit in it that made the scratches. The only remedy is to send to Levy, the screenmaker, of Philadelphia, who has a special machine for repolishing half-tone screens.

COST OF WOOD AND PROCESS ENGRAVING.—"Author," San Diego, California: It is impossible to broadly estimate the cost of engraving by the old and new methods, unless the character of the subject is stated. Presuming that you refer to book illustrating, the price would vary, possibly, from \$1 to \$2 per square inch for wood engraving, while process engraving costs only from 20 to 40 cents per square inch.

TO BLEACH BLUE PRINTS AFTER DRAWING UPON.—D. McD., Ottawa, Canada, writes: "I was informed that if I made pen drawings on blue prints, such as architects use, that the blue would not photograph when making an engraving from it, but it does with me. Is the trouble with my collodion?" *Answer.*—Bleach out the blue color of the paper with a strong solution of saleratus or baking soda (carbonate of soda). The India ink used in the drawing must, however, be a waterproof ink.

LONG FOCUS LENSES FOR HALF-TONE.—"Inquirer," Dallas, Texas: You cannot use a portrait lens successfully for half-tone negatives. The latter may appear sharp, owing to the apertures of the screen being reproduced all over the plate; but attempt a half-tone negative of a dozen cabinet photographs tacked up together on the same copying board and you will find the result a failure. The focus of the lens should be greater in inches than the longest side of the negative you wish to make. This is the rule.

WOOD ENGRAVING FOR BEGINNERS.—George Lightfoot, Los Angeles, California: "Will you please inform me through your columns how an engraver transfers a drawing to the block, also what book published gives a practical treatise on the art of wood engraving?" *Answer.*—Your first query was replied to in "Process Notes" of *THE INLAND PRINTER* for August, 1894. Lee & Shepard publish a "Handbook of Wood Engraving," by William A. Emerson, which can be had through *THE INLAND PRINTER* for \$1.

PATENTS ON THREE-COLOR WORK.—A. R. B., Chicago: The entire chemical principles necessary to the making of three-color negatives were patented in England by Louis Ducos Duhauron, of France, on July 22, 1876, under the title, *Photography in Colors*. Dr. E. Albert, of Munich, received an English patent, No. 6634, in 1891, for multicolor printing from parallel lines superimposed at angles of about thirty or sixty degrees to each other. In May, 1893, Mr. William Kurtz, of New York, obtained a United States

patent about the same as Albert's. These latter patents are not feared for the reason that the principle of crossing lines at these angles in multicolor printing has been used by lithographers and in posters cut in wood for a quarter of a century or more. The validity of these patents are at this time being fought out in an English court, and the decision will be recorded in these columns when rendered.

IS WOOD ENGRAVING RETURNING?—One of our most valued readers writes that he thinks process work has reached its limit, and asks "if the illustrations in the late *Century* and other magazines do not point to an early return to wood engraving." In our personal reply we asked him, as we do the readers of this column, to examine these alleged wood engravings with a good magnifying glass, when it will be found that they are process engravings worked over by an engraver. The effect is finer than could ever be attained without process.

COLOR SCREENS FOR THREE-COLOR PROCESS WORK.—"Experimenter," Cleveland, Ohio, wants to know how to make the color screens for the three-color process. *Answer.*—Don't attempt to make them. Write to John Carbutt, Wayne Junction, Philadelphia, for a set. You will also get instructions from him toward using them, and after experimenting with them for six months or more you will probably advance far enough in three-color platemaking to at least understand the principle. This process depends on so many branches working in harmony that an experimenter might squander a fortune before making plates successfully for three-color printing.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING BICYCLES OR BRIGHT MACHINERY.—J. B., Boston, Massachusetts, writes to inquire how a certain photo-engraving firm in New York obtains such magnificent half-tones of bicycles, printing presses and other machinery. *Answer.*—The secret of this firm's success is due to three reasons. First: When photographing nickel-plated bicycles or any machinery having bright surfaces that give disagreeable reflections, such surfaces are painted over with the following mixture:

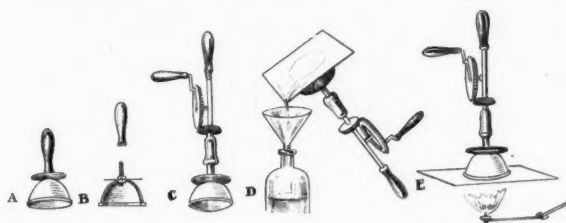
White lead (dry).....	1 pound
Lampblack.....	1 ounce
Gold size.....	4 ounces
Turpentine.....	6 ounces

This paint deadens the bright surfaces and can be easily cleaned off with spirits of turpentine after the photographing. The second reason for this firm's success is owing to the artistic manner in which the photographs of machinery are vignetted and worked over before making the half-tone negatives. And finally, as much pride is taken in the engraving of the most ungainly machine as there would be in reproducing a beautiful illustration.

LITHOGRAPHIC GRAIN IN RELIEF BLOCKS.—E. J. Fleming, San Francisco, sends a picture clipped from the well-printed supplement of a holiday newspaper. He says it is evidently a half-tone in grain, resembling lithography, and wants to know where such half-tone screens can be had. *Answer.*—The block from which this picture was printed was engraved from a crayon drawing, and it would be impossible to make a plate by any half-tone method to equal it in gradations of light and shade. The method of preparing the drawing might be described here, for if it were better known it should bring the photo-engraver more business. The artist made the drawing on a charcoal paper with litho crayon. That made by Lemerrier is best and the grade, No. 1, is of sufficient hardness to be sharpened to a point. To keep such a drawing from smearing it is necessary to spray on it a fixative with an ordinary atomizer. This fixative is a transparent spirit varnish diluted one-half with alcohol. The best fixative is made of: 1 ounce gum mastic, 8 ounces alcohol. The picture should be photo-engraved on copper, using the enamel solution as for half-tone. The admirable

drawing by William Schmedtgen used as a frontispiece to THE INLAND PRINTER for November, 1895, is an example of work produced in this manner.

AN ECONOMICAL WHIRLER FOR ENGRAVERS.—Mr. Carl Von Manstein, of Atlanta, Georgia, in criticising the generalizing in process text-books, and with special reference to the articles on process engraving by Mr. Jenkins, now running in this magazine, has this to say: "In everything pertaining to the engraving business, time and materials are the principal items, and any machine that seeks to save either or both is the one to adopt. Now, I claim for the apparatus described in your December issue by Mr. Jenkins, that it is a very impractical and unhandy machine; it kills time and wastes enamel (solution). The person wanting a whirler that is simple of construction and simple to operate may get an ordinary hand-drill with the side wheel similar to the one described by Mr. Jenkins, then go to a



plumbing supply company and buy a suction cup; it is something like A. Now remove the handle from the cup and insert a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch bolt instead, so that the threaded end can be inserted in the drill chuck and fastened; it is like B. When fastened, wet the back of the plate to be sensitized, and press the rubber cup down upon it, expelling the air; remove the pressure, and it will be found that the plate adheres to the cup firmly. Now, rinsing off the face of the plate, proceed to flow similar to a zinc plate, draining (D) off the surplus solution into a receptacle, ready to be refiltered; then turn face down (E) and whirl over a gas flame. If the solution is thin the plate should be flowed a second time before the first coating is dry. I have used all the various machines and find that this simple device surpasses them all for convenience, time saved in adjusting machine to suit size of plate, and in saving waste solution. I have flowed plates varying in size from 4 by 5 to 12 by 15, and it has given satisfaction all the time."

HOURS OF LABOR.

Shorter hours of labor is a generally captivating cry. In some employments the hours of those employed need reducing—and they are not the ones whence most of the complaint comes, either—but in others they are quite reasonable, from the humanitarian standpoint, and the outcry made for shorter hours is ill-judged. Besides, to attempt arbitrarily to shorten hours in one particular trade in one particular country, is to imperil the survival of that trade by the adverse competition of other countries that work longer hours. If all the world's workers could agree to work only eight hours per day, after the notion of the Saxon King Alfred, we might do many things that cannot be done now. This was the notion (forty-eight hours per week) of the recent labor conference at Ghent, and we are told that the delegates are strong in the hope of final success for that figure as the maximum. Some official statistics were submitted at the conference showing the duration of working hours in different countries. The average in England is 56½ hours, in Russia 80, Germany 70, Switzerland 66, France 70, Belgium 72, Holland 66, Italy 84, Spain 80, Austria 80, India 80, and Japan 70. The working hours in United States mills are much longer, strange to say, than in Great Britain.—*The Monetary Times.*

SOME NOTES ON PUBLICITY.

BY F. PENN.

ABILITY without determination is like a locomotive without steam.—*Results.*

ATTRACTIVE and beautiful advertisements have a force that is almost incalculable, and there is nothing that makes a surer attraction than a woman's winsome face. I believe the etching I give with this note first appeared in this magazine, and now it is a familiar attraction in nearly all the popular magazines. The Wrisley people made a great mistake at the outset, when they got consent to use it, not to have also secured the right to copyright it. As it is it is now public property.



THE Chicago *Chronicle*, not to be outdone in prize schemes, is using a composite puzzle in which a number of pictures of prominent people are given, and a certain number are then made into a composite picture, the subscribers guessing at the pictures used in making the composite. There are a million different combinations, and the successful guessers are not enough to make a row over the distribution of rewards. It is generally regarded as a most successful and clever scheme.

IN a general way poetry is good in advertising where it is well written; correct in construction, so that it will appeal to educated people; full of swing and rhythm, so that it pleases the ear, and short enough to be inviting in appearance and easily retained in the memory. If, in addition, it is witty, and has a cleverly turned point so that people will not only remember it, but will tell it to other people, it certainly constitutes good advertising. But if you must rely upon yourself to get up your poems, and you've never written a line of it in your life, or if you are going to turn over this work to your office boy simply because he has the least to do of anyone around the place, my advice to you, for the sake of a long-suffering public—and your trade—is, don't do it, for of all kinds of poor advertising poor poetry is the poorest.—*Chicago Record.*

PENNINGTON BROTHERS, Decatur, Illinois, send me a novelty in the way of advertising, in the form of a collapsible tube, filled with white paste for office use, bearing this appropriate label:

If a man like you
STICKS
to us in ninety-
SIX
we'll guarantee to
FIX
him so no
KICKS
he'll make about
our printing.

Advertising of this kind, combining as it does a good ad. and an article of everyday utility, is always effective, and Pennington Brothers say this has been a profitable investment for them.

DON'T affect such an individual style of setting that it will be difficult to read, says the *Chicago Record*, as one style that I have occasionally noticed that is particularly unreadable, and which, unless a man is very hard pressed for something to occupy his time, he will never stop to decipher. That is the perpendicular style, having a sentence run down a column with only one word on a line, instead of

running across from side to side. In striving after individuality don't give your competitors any advantages. Don't avoid good things because they have them. Make your advertising different from your neighbor's, but be sure that the difference is always in your favor. In a word, while it is most desirable to be as individual as possible, never let your individuality run to the extreme of bad taste. It is better to be commonplace and in good taste than to be original and offend.

PHOTOGRAPHIC trade journals might do worse than imitate the enterprise of F. Dundas Todd, the editor and proprietor of the *Photo-Beacon*, of Chicago. A



man of abundant energy, he leaves no stone unturned that will reveal progressive-ness and new ideas. Needless to say, his jovial and genial personality are valued everywhere. That he has a good understanding, this portrait herewith is ample evidence,

and I think there are few that do not wish him as substantial a basis in all the affairs of life. I take the cut from one of Mr. Todd's bright circulars.

A LETTER from The Corell Press, of University Place, New York, has been passed to me, in which the writer makes a sharp criticism of advertisement writers. I do not see in what way an advertisement writer can be held responsible for the defects of his employer. However, here is the letter:

To the Editor:

NEW YORK, N. Y., December 28, 1895.

We should like to make a passing comment, if you have space for it, on the morality of advertisement writers. We know of a certain carbon paper house, who must employ a very skillful advertisement writer, for the tone of their advertisements is so honest and straightforward, so conservatively dignified as to prepossess the reader at once.

While very definite claims are made as to the quality of goods, they are put forward in such a way as to inspire confidence in the reader.

Now, this is all very well, but we have reason to know that not only the quality of this house's goods, but their methods of doing business, are diametrically opposed to what they are represented to be in their advertisements. For instance, they advertise to protect the trade, and to refuse any quotations to one's customers. Now we are in the trade, and upon a certain occasion this house not only quoted a lower price to our customer than they did to us, but did so despite the fact that we called on them and requested them to live up to their representations.

We merely point this out in order to call attention to the necessity for some such morality among good ad-smiths as exists between good lawyers, which prevents them from taking cases which they know have no right on their side.

However, this firm is, we believe, becoming less hypocritical, for they have issued a postal card to all the large business houses using carbon paper, but not in the trade, which begins as follows: "WE CUT PRICES TO GET ORDERS, but we do not cut into the quality of the goods."

Respectfully yours,

THE CORELL PRESS AND THE PRESS OF THE
CLASSICAL SCHOOL, ASSOCIATED.

A CORRESPONDENT of *Good Roads* says that a restaurant keeper near Elmhurst, Illinois, displays the following sign:

PURE MILK AND SANDWICHES

The effect, before the traveler comes near enough to read the small type at the ends, is very mystifying.

IN attempting humorous advertising be sure of two things — first, that your humor is true humor, amusing, funny; and, second, that it will give no offense to any reader nor react upon yourself. Bad puns, distorted and meaningless English, jokes without a point, strained efforts after fun, old musty jokes that everybody has heard a dozen times, are all bad advertising. If you are sure you can be funny, be

so; but if you have any doubt on the matter don't attempt it. Better to tread the beaten road with equilibrium and dignity than to essay new, untrodden paths and land on your head. — *Chicago Record*.

A NEAT form of advertising, in connection with the Thanksgiving season, was gotten out by the Union Bank Note Company, of Kansas City — the creation, I believe, of the fertile mind and correct taste of the treasurer of the company, Mr. Theo. Bishop. The picture of a lusty gobbler, with trailing pinions and wide-spread tail, neatly cut out in cardboard, in duplicate, the two leaves hinging, conveyed the advertiser's name and address, and the following:

"Alas! my crimson-throated, kingly bird,
Soon we, like thee, will swell and gobble, too:
Thou'll get it in the neck without a word,
And men will knock the stuffing out of you.

"Misfortune and the cook have served thee up;
Fate, the bold sharper, he hath done you brown.
Thy dearest friend will cut thee ere he sup;
Thy fate today will be the talk of town."

BOSTON'S bright advertising paper *Profitable Advertising* has passed into the hands of Kate E. Griswold, who has been its editor for some time. It will be conducted on a broader basis than heretofore, and I certainly wish the fair editor the success she certainly deserves.

THE dealer who can indicate pleasingly in the character of his advertising as well as in the wording the style of goods he deals in has, in my estimation, done much to make his advertising stay in the memory of the purchaser. As a case in point I think the accompanying card, advertising

Telephone, "Boston, 3515;" Cable, "Conbrown, Boston."

JOHN ALDEN LEE, with
Charles D. Brown and Co.,
156-8 Congress Street, Boston.

English Hand-Made Paper [Printing, Drawing, and Writing] always in stock. Papers from any country imported to order. Foreign and Domestic cover-papers a specialty.

hand-made papers, is a good example. It was arranged by Mr. Lee and printed at the University Press, Cambridge. Mr. Lee informs me that it is his first effort in arranging printing matter and that he is not a printer. It is quite evident, however, that he has an appreciation of the fitness of things typographical.

AN attractive booklet, attractive from its neatness and simplicity, comes to me from Charles J. Zingg, of Farmington, Maine, who is a writer of advertising. The work is an advertisement for an optician and is well written. I suggest that a more conservative use of ornaments would add to the appearance of the pages. Printers and advertisement writers, as well as opticians, may take to heart the idea expressed by Mr. Zingg on the second page of the cover of the booklet:

"It is not knacks and tricks that constitute the value of a workman; but skill, judgment and quick perception must be the only distinction between the conscientious and careless, the good and bad workman."

WILLIAM E. CURTIS, writing to the *Chicago Record*, says: "I have several times called attention to the queer signs that appear on the streets in Japanese cities, which are evidently the result of a close study of English-Japanese phrase books. One man advertises that he is "A Dealer in Coke and Coal for both Ship and Land." Another announces that he has "Patent Shoes of Iron Bed" for sale, by which he probably means casters. "Phothagropist"

was over the entrance to a photograph gallery, and "Tobacco Nist" over a cigar shop. Over a clothier's was the word "Tailershep," and over a shop for the sale of Oregon flour was this legend:

AMERICAN WASHINGTON FLOUR
OF WHOLE SALE.

MR. THEODORE SAMUEL HOLBROOK, whose retirement from the position of advertising manager for Messrs. A. A. Vantine & Co., of New York, was noted in this column last month, has changed his original plans somewhat, and I am advised, in a very pretty circular letter, that his services will be enlisted with Mr. Edward Yeomans Thorp, in the writing and placing of general newspaper, magazine, circular and catalogue advertising. The gentlemen thus associated will be found at 716 Constable Building, 109 Fifth avenue, New York.

ORIGIN OF SOME GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

The Menominee, in Wisconsin, was named from a tribe of the same name. The word means "wild rice."

Massachusetts bay was named from two Indian words, Mais Tchusaeg, meaning "this side the hills."

The Catawissa river, in Pennsylvania, was named from an Indian word that means "getting fat."

The Cattaraugus, in New York, has its name from an Indian expression signifying "bad smelling banks."

The Platte river was originally named the Nebraska, from an Indian word meaning "shallow water."

The Housatonic, in Connecticut, was called by the Indians Wussiadene, the "stream beyond the mountains."

The Delaware bay gave its name to the state. The bay was named from Thomas West, Lord De La War.

The Chickahominy had its designation from an Indian word, Chik-a-maw-hony, "the place of turkeys."

Appalachie bay, Florida, was variously termed Apahlahie, Abolachie, Apeolatie, Palaxy, Palatchy, and so on.

The Neversink was not named because its waters do not get low, but from the Indian Na-wa-sink, "mad river."

The Pascagoula, in Mississippi, was named from the Indians called the Pascagoulas, or "the bread-making nation."

Lake Champlain was named in honor of its discoverer. The Indians called it Canaderi-Guarunte, "the door of the country."

Cape Fear river, in North Carolina, was originally Charles river, afterward Cape Fair river, corrupted to Cape Fear.

Albemarle sound was named after George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, one of the members of the original charter company.—*Boston Journal*.

STAPLING MACHINES VERSUS WIRE STITCHERS.

A correspondent writing from Sussex, New Brunswick, asks: "What is the cheapest way to stick a 16-page semi-monthly of about 4,000 circulation? By a stapling machine or by using a regular folder? What would be the probable cost per thousand by the former method?" *Answer*.—Stapling machines are a thing of the past, because they will not stitch on the saddle. The best and cheapest way to do the work is with a wire-stitching machine. It can be done for \$2.50 per thousand. It is not possible to make a folder of a regular sixteen-page form which should be trimmed after stitching, unless you should give it two paste tips, and this way of going about the work is very expensive in point of time; besides, it is an unsatisfactory way at the best.

BOOKS, BROCHURES AND PERIODICALS.

In this department special attention will be paid to all publications dealing entirely or in part with the art of printing and the industries associated therewith. While space will be given for expressions of opinion on books or papers of general interest which may be submitted for that purpose, contributors will please remember that this column is intended in the main for reviews of technical publications. The address of publisher, places on sale, and prices, should be inclosed in all publications sent for review.

THE Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York, have recently issued a brochure, entitled "Youthful Eccentricities a Precursor of Crime," a neat example of bookmaking in addition to the value of the matter it contains. The editor is Forbes Winslow, member Royal College of Physicians, London. 16mo., 103 pages, 50 cents.

THE *American Pressman*, under the editorial conduct of Mr. Robert D. Sawyer, is one of the most valuable and interesting publications in the printing interest. Mr. Sawyer is at present publishing an interesting series of articles on the subject of "Why Do Some Men Fail," which makes suggestive reading for employing printers. The *Pressman* is rapidly improving in contents and in typography and presswork.

THE Christmas number of *Bookselling* contains a fine full-page half-tone portrait of Mr. William Morris as a preface to an interesting illustrated article on the Kelmscott Press. The number is unusually fine, containing 206 pages, and matter of information to publishers, booksellers, writers and readers. The subscription price is 5 shillings, post free; single copies, 6 pence. London: St. Paul's building, Paternoster row.

"LOVER'S SAINT RUTH'S," by Louise Imogen Guiney, appears from the press of Copeland & Day, 69 Cornhill, Boston, Massachusetts, in the usual beautiful and simple clothing characteristic of the productions of these publishers. The book contains four sketches, the first gives the title to the book, "Our Lady of the Union," "An Event on the River," "The Provider." The author's preface gives information about the sketches which endues them with much additional living interest. Price, \$1.

THE first volume of the "Reader's Shakespeare," containing his historical plays, English and Roman, with general notes, suggestions, etc., has been published by Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York. The book is printed in large and beautiful type on excellent paper, and is artistically bound, the cover being stamped in pleasing designs. Professor David Charles Bell is the editor of the work. It is proposed to issue a second volume containing the tragedies and romantic plays, and a third volume containing the comedies.

"SAMANTHA IN EUROPE."—By "Josiah Allen's Wife" (Marietta Holley). This is the latest book by this popular author. Those who read the work, "Samantha at the World's Fair" and previous books will be glad to have an opportunity of perusing this one. The binding is attractive, and typographically the volume is equal to any gotten out by the publishers, Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York. The illustrating of the work is done by De Grimm, the talented artist and caricaturist. Price, \$2.50 in cloth, or \$4 in half russia. Sold only by subscription.

MR. D. B. UPDIKE, of the Merrymount Press, Boston, Massachusetts, announces that he has arranged with Messrs. G. Napier & Company, for the publishing of an American edition of "The Quest" magazine, of which a new series begins with the issue for December, 1895. "The Quest" is perhaps one of the best exponents of the recent revival in decorative illustration, and is as admirable in the character of its contents as it is typographically beautiful. We do not know of anyone better qualified to carry the American edition to a successful issue than Mr. Updike. It will be



THE COMMAND.

By kind permission of the Jaenecke-Ullman Company, New York.

published in December, April and August, with an edition limited to one thousand copies, issued to annual subscribers only. Subscriptions, payable in advance, \$2 per year.

THE *National Printer-Journalist* begins its new volume with the new year. It is a welcome visitor in many editorial sanctums. On the December cover design, the Christmas number, the striking contrast pictorially represented between the North and the South, makes the editorial mind to wander from its editorial duties, seeing with internal vision the genial person of Editor Herbert at a well-spread board in some cool grove at the right-hand side of the picture. Editor Herbert should be popular, and he is, for almost invariably when his subscribers meet him they are having a good time.

FROM the Corell Press and the Press of the Classical School (Associated), University place, New York, comes a neatly printed and tastefully designed booklet entitled "Folia Dispersa." We are asked to criticise the cover design, in which the initial F covers the full length of the page in the form of a tree trunk for the stem of the letter, and two extending limbs for the rest, reaching out to the margin of the page. Tree leaves are scattered over the blank spaces with representations of leaves of paper folios, to make the meaning clearer, possibly. Each of the supposed paper sheets contains a letter of the title of the booklet. The design is printed in brown ink on gray paper. It is attractive but amateurish, and not up to the standard of excellence of the interior pages. A simpler design would have been

better. It is too fussy. This is our candid opinion, as we have been asked for it.

THE Christmas number of the *Cycling Gazette*, Cleveland, Ohio, was a notable issue, not only in the number of pages but in the quantity of cuts displayed, the colors used, and the amount of interesting matter contained. The half-tones of prominent theatrical celebrities, with tinted border, was quite a feature, and the article upon "Signatures and their Characteristics" a valuable addition to the attractiveness of the number. The cycling interests were well looked after, every firm in the business being fully represented. We congratulate the publishers, Emil Grossman & Brother, upon their remarkable achievement.

THE first number of the *Black Book*, an illustrated quarterly magazine of art and affairs, comes from the Black Book Publishing Company, 111 Broadway, New York. Perriton Maxwell and Edwin P. Upjohn are the editors. It is printed in Jenson type on rough paper, with wide margins, marginal notes and sketches being freely used. The principal feature of the number are six original drawings by Charles Dickens, which prove even to the most casual observer that if Dickens had chosen to illustrate his own works he would have outdone both Thackeray and DuMaurier. We predict success for the *Black Book*. It is not a publication to be read and thrown away. The list of illustrators and contributors is an imposing one, and from the publishers' announcement the next number will be rich in interest. The subscription price is \$1 per year, single numbers 25 cents.

THE Century Company has just issued a new Napoleon poster. Last July the Century Company instituted a poster contest in Paris. Through Bousod, Valadon & Co., three prizes of 1,000 francs, 750 francs and 500 francs were offered for the best three poster designs, to represent Napoleon at some stage of his career between Austerlitz and Waterloo. No less than twenty-two designs were submitted by the foremost artists in poster work, and the three eminent painters who consented to serve as judges, Messieurs Gérôme, Detaille, and Vibert, unanimously gave first place to the design submitted by Lucien Métivet. This is the one that is now reproduced as a poster. It represents Napoleon in his imperial robes, ermine-lined and powdered with the golden bees. Upon his head is the laurel wreath. One hand holds a scepter with the golden eagle, and the other a sword. At his feet is the imperial eagle with outstretched wings. In silhouette are shown the pyramids and the monuments of Paris. Faintly outlined on the distant clouds are phantom hosts with banners streaming. Below are two small vignettes, one the sun of promise at Austerlitz, the other the blood-red sun of disaster, setting at Waterloo. The plates for the poster were made at Paris under the supervision of the artist, and they have been printed in five colors by the De Vinne Press. THE INLAND PRINTER acknowledges the receipt of a copy of this poster, the original of which was shown at the recent poster exhibit in Chicago.

BETTER THAN A GOOD DINNER.

We inclose \$2 to pay for THE INLAND PRINTER for another year. With me the "Inland" has become a necessity, and to give it up now would be like parting from my best friend. If necessary I would deprive myself of a good dinner for a week before giving up the "Inland." It is the best publication I know of devoted to the art preservative. I wish it every possible success and any amount of prosperity.—E. M. Rouzer, Piqua, Ohio.

Tudor Text Series.

5A 16a

24 POINT TUDOR TEXT (4 line Nonp.)

\$3 50

Twentieth Century Exhibit of American Bicycles International Motor Cycle Racing Associations

20A 60a

8 POINT TUDOR TEXT (Brevier)

\$2 50

Some notice of the material and moral elements needed for the development of typography should precede a description of the work of the early printers. We shall form incorrect notions about the invention of printing unless we know something about the state of the arts of paper-making, ink-making and engraving at the beginning of the fifteenth century. We should also know something about the books and the book-makers of the middle ages. Nor will it be out of place to review the mechanical processes which have been used, almost from the beginning, for the preservation of written language. The review will show us what elements the inventor of typography found at his hand ready for use; what

15A 50a

10 POINT TUDOR TEXT (Long Primer)

\$2 65

There is a wide-spread belief that typography was, in all its details, a purely original invention. A popular version of its origin, hereafter to be related, says that it was the result of an accidental discovery; a conflicting version says that it was the result of more than thirteen years of secret experiment. Each version teaches us that there was no perceptible unfolding of the invention; that the alleged inventor created all that he needed, and that he made his types, ink

3A 8a

48 POINT TUDOR TEXT (8 line Nonp.)

\$6 75

Milwaukee Daily Reporter Chicago Library Buildings

15A 50a

12 POINT TUDOR TEXT (2 line Nonp.)

\$3 00

Gutenberg had been legally deprived of his printing office and of the exclusive right to his great invention, but he was not left friendless and utterly impoverished. Nor was his spirit broken by this great calamity. The reflection that Fust was owner of the materials made for printing the Bible of 42 lines, and was about to enjoy all the emol-

8A 25a

18 POINT TUDOR TEXT (3 line Nonp.)

\$3 15

If the printer of the Speculum was the rightful inventor of typography, his workmanship, as shown in the different editions of the book, clearly proves that he

4A 10a

36 POINT TUDOR TEXT (6 line Nonp.)

\$5 00

Indiana Life Insurance Company South Evanston National Banks

MANUFACTURED BY BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, CHICAGO, ILL.

FOR SALE BY MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY, ST. PAUL; GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY, KANSAS CITY; ST. LOUIS PRINTERS SUPPLY CO., ST. LOUIS; GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY, OMAHA.

INLAND SERIES

Patented October 29, 1895

4a 3A, \$13.50

60-POINT INLAND

L. C. \$5.30; C. \$8.20

Black Shade 6

4a 3A, \$8.50

48-POINT INLAND

L. C. \$3.20; C. \$5.30

5a 3A, \$5.50

36-POINT INLAND

L. C. \$2.25; C. \$3.25

NOVEL Charm 5

IN INLAND TYPE

By N. J. Werner
With compliments to Gelett Burgess

In Inland type the printer sets
The job that him a profit nets;
Its unit-widths and standard line,
And styles that are surpassing fine,
Show why the Inland type he gets.

No matter what the work, he frets
No more with other type, but lets
Each job be put (this rule be thine)
In Inland type.

Go, little rime, from one that bets
On modern things and much regrets
There's type that he'd to "hell" consign,
Tell printers all there's gold to mine—
The dollars which they love as pets—
In Inland type.

Inland type is in stock and for sale by the STANDARD TYPE FOUNDRY, Chicago; GREGENT TYPE FOUNDRY, Chicago; FREEMAN, WOODLEY & CO., Boston; GONNER, FENDLER & CO., New York; GOLDING & CO., Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago; and the DOMINION PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO., Toronto, Canada.



All sizes are cast on STANDARD LINE. 30-Point, 14-Point and 6-Point in preparation.

N. B.—The Inland Type Foundry is pleased to notify its friends that the disastrous explosion and fire of January 2d, occurring near us and severely damaging our premises, did not interfere with the prompt filling of all orders.

Manufactured at 217-219 Olive St., Saint Louis, Mo., by the

INLAND TYPE FOUNDRY

ARTISTIC Excellence 4

8a 4A, \$3.50

24-POINT INLAND

L. C. \$1.75; C. \$1.75

SOLID DESIGNS Invent Fashions 18

10a 6A, \$3.20

18-POINT INLAND

L. C. \$1.60; C. \$1.60

UNIQUE PRINTING Artistic Composition 72

20a 10A, \$2.80

12-POINT INLAND

L. C. \$1.45; C. \$1.35

MAKING SYSTEMATIC FIGURES We Cast All to Multiples of Spaces 14

20a 12A, \$2.50

10-POINT INLAND

L. C. \$1.25; C. \$1.25

BOLD AND HEAVY SPECIMEN Embellishment Applied with Success 90

28a 16A, \$2.25

8-POINT INLAND

L. C. \$1.10; C. \$1.15

MATERIAL THAT AIDS THE MONEY-MAKERS Standard Line Type Cast on Unit Sets Very Necessary 30

Royal and Steel-Plate Scripts.

24 Point Steel-Plate Script No. 1.

8A, 22a, \$8.00.

For printing for Social Occasions two styles of Script are used: one with a delicate line and one with a strong line

30 Point Royal Script No. 1.

7A, 20a, \$9.00.

On this page these Useful Allies of the discriminating printer are effectively contrasted

24 Point Steel-Plate Script No. 2.

8A, 28a, \$7.00.

In scripts, as in all other varieties of type, this company excels both in quality and the number of designs, in proof of which see our very complete 64-page Book of Scripts

12 Point Steel-Plate Script.
10A, 32a, \$5.00.

This and the 10 point Royal Script opposite are the smallest scripts made. They are wonderful aids in Society Printing.

American Type Founders Co.

Leaders of Type Fashions.

Branches in Eighteen Cities.

U. S. A.

10 Point Royal Script.
10A, 32a, \$4.50.

Here is a marvelous specimen of the Type Founders' art, which illustrates the completeness of our methods. Diminutive in size, but with a great range of usefulness, it is unmatchable.

30 Point Steel-Plate Script No. 1.

7A, 20a, \$9.00.

Name a popular Design in type, and almost invariably it was originated and made by this Company

24 Point Royal Script No. 1.

8A, 20a, \$7.50.

Every Requirement of the disciples of Gutenberg well and faithfully catered to at any of our Branches

18 Point Royal Script.

8A, 24a, \$6.00.

Royal Script is made of the famous durable Copper Alloy Metal, which resists wear on hair lines and prolongs the life of type

American Type Founders Co.

Order from the most convenient Branch

REVIEW OF SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

The purpose of this department is to candidly and briefly criticize specimens of printing submitted hereto. The large number of specimens submitted makes it necessary that all comments shall be brief, and no discourtesy is intended in the seeming bluntness of adverse criticisms. Contributors who fear adverse criticism must give notice that they desire only favorable mention, and should their specimens not deserve praise no comment whatever will be made.

At this season, we are overwhelmed with Christmas and New Year's souvenirs and extra issues of publications, etc., all seeking recognition as excellent specimens of typographical work. It is impossible for us, in the limited space devoted to this department, to notice even a small number of these reminders of the glad season's return; but we take this opportunity to thank those friends who have so kindly favored us and trust that they will "Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice," if they do not find their names mentioned in these columns. "Our poverty [of space] and not our will consents" to omit reference to many excellent productions of the Art Preservative of Arts.

ELMER J. BARNEY, Berlin, New Hampshire: Samples of commercial work, neatly set and well printed.

S. GUTHMAN, Atlanta, Georgia: Neat sample of business card, embossing on which is very sharp and clear.

J. M. ISRAEL, Asheville, North Carolina: Samples of commercial work of ordinary merit as to presswork, with artistic leaning in composition.

R. A. MARTIN, Noblesville, Indiana, has forwarded some samples of jobwork which are set in excellent taste and the presswork on which is of good quality.

THE Cooperville (Mich.) *Observer* has issued a booklet which is unique as an advertisement and is well printed in two colors. The design is good and shows artistic treatment.

THE Electric Printing Company, Lehman, Pennsylvania: Bill-heads, letter-heads, cards, etc., all good samples of general commercial work; composition and presswork excellent.

HARRY J. WARRING, Noblesville, Indiana: Samples of commercial work, showing improvement in composition and presswork over a package previously commented on in this department.

SOME neat samples of commercial work have been received from Keating & Barnard, 134 Broadway, Fort Edward, New York. Composition and presswork are excellent—composition being very artistic.

MCMILLAN & CHEEVER, Los Angeles, California, submit some good samples of general commercial printing, plain and in colors and embossed, all of which proclaim them to belong to the highest class of letterpress printers.

THE "Herald Blotter," published at Hartington, Nebraska, is neatly printed and pithy in its remarks, one of which is: "Theory is all very well in its way, but it's practice that makes an advertisement pay." The "Herald Blotter" is correct.

JOSEPH P. RIVETT, with Loring & Axtell, Springfield, Massachusetts, furnishes some admirable examples of typographical display. The designs are unique and execution finished, and the presswork is good enough to give an added value to the composition.

AL HULTGREN, with the *Republican*, Junction City, Kansas, wishes a criticism on a card which he submits. It would be much improved if the line "Bartell House Barber Shop" were in plainer type and the location, "Junction City, Kansas," a trifle stronger.

SOME good specimens of commercial work have reached us from Patter-son & Young, St. Joseph, Missouri, composition on which is artistic and presswork of good quality. The folder in two colors, about a "Little Light on the Subject of Coke," is very neatly executed.

CHASE BROTHERS, Haverhill, Massachusetts, in a chastely printed announcement, are somewhat humorous, as they tell their customers that they "furnish either *modern* or *ancient* styles, both quite up to date. The sample furnished is an excellent piece of letterpress printing.

THE *Cuyler Sun* is a four-page octavo, issued by Clyde A. Dickinson, Chicago, Illinois, a youthful printer and aspirant for editorial honors. The paper is neatly gotten up, well printed, and deserves the success which it is achieving, as it is now twice the size it was when first issued a few months since.

B. BERTRAM ELDRIDGE, with the Bee Job Print, Harwich, Massachusetts, is an artistic job printer, as the samples submitted by him bear evidence. He uses to advantage the material at his disposal and produces good results therefrom. A little improvement in presswork would, however, be desirable.

GEORGE RICE & SONS, Los Angeles, California, have dropped into the modern-antique style of printing as though they were "to the manor born." With "Bradley" series of type rubricated, and antique style of stock, they produce results at once neat and attractive, such as up-to-date advertisers are in search of.

THE Teachenor-Bartberger Engraving Company, Kansas City, Missouri, send us two copies of their *Journal of Engraving*, both good samples of fine printing, but the latest is a very fine production. The style is up-to-date, type used being Jenson Old Style and Bradley series, printed in red and black. The presswork on the half-tone engravings is excellent, and the

make-up and get-up of the *Journal* is attractive. Some samples of engraving, printed in three colors, are chaste and elegant. A booklet showing some fine half-tone engravings is an admirable specimen of typography. The printing of the *Journal* is by Lawton & Burnap, Kansas City, Missouri.

A HANDSOMELY printed card of neat design and in many colors, brings a Christmas greeting from brother typos at Watson, Ferguson & Co's, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia. The work is well done, and the sentiment, "There's Gladness in Remembrance," is heartily reciprocated by the typos of THE INLAND PRINTER.

L. GRAHAM & SON, LIMITED, New Orleans, Louisiana, have issued a calendar for 1896 upon which an immense amount of labor has been expended in rulework without corresponding results. The design is "straggly" in the extreme, there being no coherent relation of one part to another. There is nothing effective or attractive in it.

THE *Essex School Journal* is a sixteen-page 6 by 9 monthly, published by the scholars of the Essex Grammar School, Lawrence, Massachusetts. The arrangement of matter, make-up and general appearance of the publication is equal to that of many more pretentious outputs. Ralph E. Bicknell, a junior, is the business manager.

A FEW samples of commercial work from the Graham Printing Company, of Graham, Texas, show that they have a fair assortment of up-to-date types, compositors who know how to use them to good advantage, and pressmen to give the best results therefrom when applied to paper. All the work is of good quality and excellent finish.

S. T. WILEY, Kirksville, Missouri, is a young but ambitious compositor. He has only been three years at the business, but the sample of work sent by him shows that he has not neglected his opportunities. The card submitted would be much improved if the headings, "Morning," "Evening," "Pledge," "Benediction," were in a bolder type.

THE Sanders Engraving Company, St. Louis, Missouri, have issued a calendar neatly designed and printed in green, gold and black. The engraving is artistic and the year—1896—is illustrated by half-tones of a maiden—eighteen, an old man—ninety, and a child—six. The work is well conceived, designed and executed, and the calendar is plain and readable.

A CALENDAR issued by *The Day*, New London, Connecticut, is worthy of passing notice. It consists of six sheets, each showing a two-months' calendar, and bearing a half-tone illustration of a group of scholars from six different schools. The engraving and printing are well executed, and reflect credit on the management of *The Day*, for its conception and completion of such a worthy project.

A CALENDAR for 1896 from the Post-Express Printing Company, Rochester, New York, is printed in antique style, in red and black, on rough surface paper, consisting of twelve leaves and cover, tied with silk cord, each monthly calendar being headed with a sketch of some interesting point in or near Rochester. It is a unique souvenir, and no doubt will be highly prized by all who are fortunate enough to obtain it.

NOT long ago we had occasion to speak favorably of the work produced by Mr. Gus Newcomer, at that time of Dundee, New York. A selection of his work comes to us this month from Rochester, New York, which confirms us in our belief in his superior ability as a workman. The specimens, principally folding boxes, are well and neatly designed and executed, and are highly creditable to Mr. Newcomer's taste and skill.

H. L. SHRYOCK, Zanesville, Ohio, favors us with a programme of the second grand ball of Typographical Union No. 199, for the benefit of the Sick Fund. A striking feature of the programme is that it is designed in the form of a composing stick, with the names of the committees printed upon a setting and a make up rule. The outlines of the stick and rules are made and printed from brass rule, the size of the stick (programme) being 5 by 2 inches.

TWO neatly designed and beautifully printed cards have reached us from Messrs. Mangeot & Hirsch, 116 Davis street, San Francisco, California. Composition is artistic and presswork admirable, selection of colors being very tasteful. Graceful acknowledgment is given THE INLAND PRINTER in the following words: "The valuable hints obtained through the columns of THE PRINTER from time to time made it easy and possible for us to produce the accompanying cards."

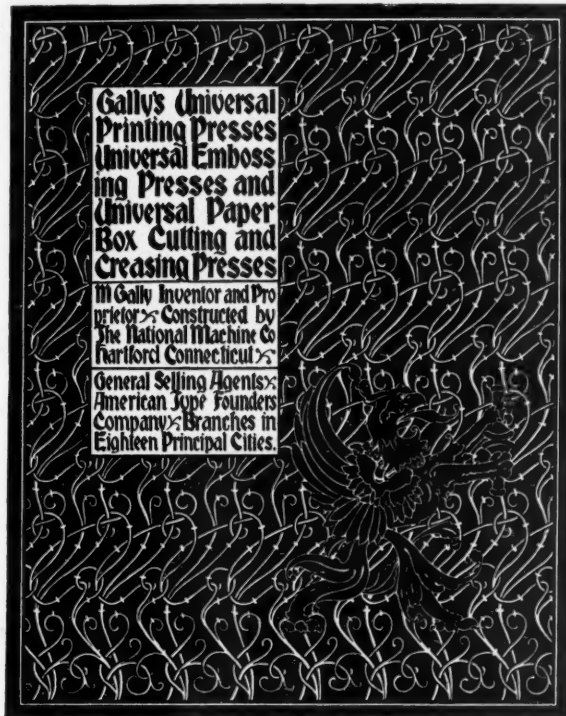
A PROGRAMME of a Christmas Service printed in red and black has been received from the Serrell Printing Company, Plainfield, New Jersey. While the composition and presswork are both good, the design of the cross on first page would have been more striking if music-faced rule had been used instead of the hair line. Being so fine it does not carry red ink so well as music-faced rule, and the outline of the cross is lost. "In God is Our Trust," would have shown to better advantage in a plainer type.

THE Union Photo-Engraving Company, 523 Market street, San Francisco, have engraved and published a handsome hanger of San Francisco Bay and vicinity, which is an excellent specimen of engraving and indicates that half-tone work upon the coast is reaching a stage of perfection at one time considered unattainable. The sheets are printed by the H. S. Crocker Company, are in several colors and make a very handsome souvenir. We understand that the Union Photo-Engraving Company have also been doing considerable recently in the three-color half-tone line.

A VERY handsome book, and an admirable piece of letterpress and half-tone printing is the special issue of the Grass Valley (Cal.) *Daily Morning Union*. It is issued in the interests of the mining industry of Nevada county, and contains 150 pages, printed on heavy enameled stock, 9 by 12

inches, oblong, inclosed in cover printed in blue and gold and embossed. Composition is neat, make-up good and presswork very clean, the half-tones looking almost equal to original photographs. The printing is from the press of Upton Brothers, Montgomery street, San Francisco, and bears evidence that they keep pace with the times in all that relates to fine printing. The publisher is W. F. Prisk, Grass Valley, California, who is to be congratulated upon the enterprise shown in undertaking the large expense necessarily involved in getting out a souvenir edition of such ample proportions.

A SUPERB specimen of the printer's art comes to us from Bartlett & Co., New York, in the form of a catalogue of Gally's Universal Press, published by the American Typefounders' Company, the general selling agents.



The tinted blank embossed cover is exquisite in design and execution. The title-page by Bradley we reproduce herewith, reduced from the original. In the catalogue the rubrication adds much to the effectiveness of Mr. Bradley's work. We must congratulate Mr. Bullen, of the Typefounders' Company, whom we suspect had much to do with this admirable production.

Printers and others who desire specimens of their own business advertising reviewed and criticised are requested to send this class of specimens to the New York office of THE INLAND PRINTER, 197 Potter building, 38 Park Row. All other specimens should be sent to the Chicago office as heretofore.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of invitation to annual banquet of the Pittsburg Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 64, held on January 23, 1896.

THE employes of the Nicoll & Roy Company, printers, 16 Dey street, New York city, gave their annual ball on Saturday evening, January 11. THE INLAND PRINTER was kindly remembered with an invitation.

THE Franklin Printing Company, Columbus, Ohio, have moved into new and commodious quarters at the corner of Spring and Pearl streets. This firm is composed exclusively of journeymen printers, and is doing a good business.

PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNION No. 1, Washington, D. C., celebrated the death of the old year by an entertainment and hop. The feature of the entertainment was a minstrel first part, participated in by members of the organization.

ALL the union printers in the newspaper and job offices of Racine, Wisconsin, went on strike January 2. Some time ago they presented a schedule to their employers, increasing wages. This was not approved, and District Organizer Flanigan then presented a schedule which lowered the

increase to about thirty-five per cent. No agreement was arrived at, and the men struck. A number of printers from Chicago and Milwaukee have been secured.

THE *Ohio State Journal*, Columbus, can now be classed with the long list of newspapers that are set by machinery, they having put in six Mergenthalers during the past month. This lets "subbing" down to hard-pan, as it was the only paper in town using hand composition.

J. S. PINNEY has resigned as manager of the St. Paul branch of the American Press Association, which he established ten years ago. Mr. Pinney was in the employ of the association thirteen years in every capacity, from the case up to manager of several of the company's branches.

ON Friday morning, January 3, the craft was somewhat startled by the announcement of the death of John A. Ross, assistant foreman of the *Journal*, Columbus, Ohio, and also vice-president of Columbus Typographical Union, No. 5. Mr. Ross died from an attack of pneumonia, and was buried on Monday, January 6, a host of friends attending the funeral.

THE members of Typographical Union No. 287, Frankfort, Indiana, are arranging for a minstrel show, to be given about the middle of February. The proceeds are to go to the sick benefit fund of the organization. This will be the first entertainment of the kind ever attempted by a Frankfort labor organization. The programme will be an excellent one.

THE report of the committee of the Edinburgh Typographical Union for 1894-95 states that the year's work has been one of continued prosperity. The membership had increased 126 during the year. The most important part of the association's work was the technical classes. The number of students enrolled was 144. Several successful students had secured good places.

GEORGE TREMLETT, a well-known printer of Brooklyn, New York, died in that city, on January 1, from nervous prostration, brought on from too close attention to business. He was born in Kingston, Ontario, about fifty-three years ago, and as a printer filled various positions of trust in Boston, New York city, and other places, until 1880, when he established himself in business in Brooklyn, where he had a reputation as one of the city's best printers.

AT the meeting of the Stereotypers' Union, No. 19, International Typographical Union, Washington, D. C., held January 2, the following officers were installed for the ensuing year: President, Thomas McCarty; vice-president, James S. Smith; secretary, Joseph F. Torrens; treasurer, George Thayer; sergeant-at-arms, Thomas B. Waters. The delegates elected to represent the union in the Federation of Labor of the District of Columbia were: A. Thomas Campbell, M. A. Vierering, James S. Smith, Joseph F. Torrens, Thomas McCarty.

LINCOLN (Neb.) Typographical Union elected the following officers January 6: President, Sherman Foxworthy; vice-president, E. L. English; financial secretary, S. A. Hoon; recording secretary, Charles Rhode; executive committee, Thomas Connelley, L. W. Eldridge, J. S. Bradley; treasurer, C. Marsh; application committee, T. E. Smith, J. B. Leister, E. Griffin; auditing committee, W. A. Johnson, J. A. Miller, George McDonald; sergeant-at-arms, L. J. Hurt. Messrs. Smith, Johnson and Foxworthy were elected delegates to the State Federation of Labor, which met at Fremont, Nebraska, January 11.

DOES ADVERTISING IN THE INLAND PRINTER PAY?

The Keystone Press, of Wellston, Ohio, in a recent communication say: "We have received more replies from our small ads. in your publication (twenty to one) than from all the rest of the printers' journals combined."

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE firm of Date, Ruggles & Elderkin, printers, 189 Washington street, has been succeeded by Date & Ruggles, Mr. Elderkin having retired.

THE Thayer & Jackson Stationery Company, now at 245 State street, has leased the four-story building at 71 Monroe street, and expects to move to that location on March 1.

THE Mansfield Printing Company is the name of a newly incorporated concern, with a capital stock of \$5,000. The incorporators are Leonard Vandersyde, William H. Mansfield and John J. Vanderbilt.

THE Rogers & Smith Company has been incorporated to do a general printing business, with a capital stock of \$10,000. The incorporators are H. A. Rogers, John C. Smith and George W. Spencer.

THE Monarch Engraving Company has recently been incorporated, to do business in this city. The firm is a reorganization of Rogers, Murphy & Co., and these two gentlemen are the principal stockholders.

ON January 21, a unique collection of the works of Gustave Doré was placed on exhibition at the Art Institute. The collection comprised thirty-five paintings and twenty-nine drawings and studies by this famous artist.

SAM LOVEN, an employe of the Werner Company, in the Rand-McNally building, was sent to jail for ten days, January 9, by Judge Tuley, for violating an injunction restraining him from imitating the medicines made by Dr. Peter Fahrney.

THE Binner Engraving Company, which so successfully carried out the Egyptian idea in the advertising of the Pabst Brewing Company last year, has made a contract to furnish illustrated advertisements for that company for 1896, using the Gothic idea.

W. D. MESSINGER & Co., 179-181 Randolph street, have been appointed Chicago agents for the Magna Charta bond paper manufactured by the Riverside Paper Company, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, and printers in the West can now secure these goods through them.

THE funeral of George Stuart, who died January 11, 1896, was held on January 14, under the auspices of Typefounders' Union No. 3, I. T. U. Mr. Stuart has been for many years with Barnhart Brothers & Spindler, and was one of the most experienced men in his line of trade in the city.

I KEEP getting letters of inquiry concerning the World's Fair diplomas and medals, writes Mr. W. E. Curtis in the *Record*, and can only say that the treasury officials promise them on February 1. It does not look as if the promise would be fulfilled, but they may be able to make it.

FRIENDS of William Brogan, one of the oldest and best known pressmen in this city, were shocked to hear of his death, which occurred on January 15. He was a member of Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 3, under whose auspices the funeral was held on Saturday, January 18.

SAM R. CARTER, Gustave Zeese and Major McGregor are announced as the incorporators of the Chicago Colortype Company, the capital stock of which is said to be \$40,000. New buildings are being erected in Lake View under Mr. Carter's supervision, in which the plant of the new company will be installed.

THE Christmas number of the *Trade Press* presented a new cover design in two colors, and a number of attractive features. The publication is now issued by the Trade Press Syndicate, Irving G. McColl being the manager. Trade and class newspaper men will find much matter of special interest to them in each issue of this publication.

DR. LEONARD JUCKET, one of the oldest citizens of Elgin, Illinois, and a former resident of Chicago, who died recently

at the age of seventy-six years, possessed the press on which the first legal printing was done in Chicago. Its frame is 9 by 11. The press was brought from the East by the late Mr. Castle, of Elgin, who first took it to Michigan City, Indiana, and then to Chicago, and afterward to St. Charles.

THE Photo-Tint Engraving Company have purchased the plant and good will of the Drant Illustrating Company, and moved into the quarters lately occupied by that firm, at 65 and 67 Washington street. By this consolidation the capacity of the establishment is about doubled. Mr. D. C. Bitter continues as president, with a full corps of artists.

AN exploding oil tank in the David Blakely Printing Company's establishment, at 186 Monroe street, Saturday evening, January 4, caused a loss of \$25,000. The estimates are: David Blakely Printing Company, \$20,000; Hubbard building, fourth and fifth floors, \$2,000; H. H. Hoffmann & Co., blank books and stationery, \$3,000; William Johnston Printing Company, \$3,000; T. H. Flood & Co., law books, \$1,000.

THE half-tone illustration upon page 514 is from a snapshot of a young gentleman who has been referred to by several railroad men as the future general passenger and ticket agent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. His name is James Charlton, Jr., and he is the six months' old son of George Charlton, the present assistant general passenger and ticket agent of that road. The photograph is by the well-known artist, Thayer, of Austin.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Eugene Field were granted January 2 to the widow by Judge Kohlsaat. The estate is valued at \$17,000, of which \$6,000 is scheduled as personal property. The realty, however, is subject to a large mortgage, which leaves but a small equity to the estate. It was announced that the estate would be kept intact for the children. The copyrights of the books of the dead poet will also revert to Mrs. Field.

JOSEPH MEDILL was formally installed president of the Press Club on the night of January 12. The parlors of the club were filled with members. The other officers are: First vice-president, H. E. O. Heinemann; second vice-president, Herman L. Reiwitch; third vice-president, Ernest McGaffey; recording secretary, W. H. Freeman; financial secretary, E. J. Baker; treasurer, George Schneider; librarian, John T. Bramhall; directors, W. E. Ray, T. F. Harvey, C. B. Whitford, I. J. Bryan, P. O. Stromme.

THE Advertiser's Club gave a banquet at the Richelieu on January 17, in honor of Franklin's birthday. Bishop Fallows spoke on Franklin as a man; General Merritt as a soldier; Slason Thompson as a newspaper man; and Doctor Hornsby of him as an electrician. Washington Hensing talked entertainingly of Franklin's service as relating to the postal system. W. M. Fulford was toastmaster. The programme was a curiously designed and worded print, bearing a picture of the man whom the toastmaster said all advertisers could study to advantage.

FRANK A. BURRELLE, manager of Burrelle's Press Clipping Bureau, Western Union building, New York, has presented the Press Club of Chicago with a Eugene Field memorial volume. It is made up of clippings from papers in all parts of the country in reference to the life, death and burial of the poet. The volume is about 18 inches long, 12 inches wide, and 2 inches thick. It is bound in fine morocco, and will be treasured as one of the choicest possessions of the club, which has tendered Mr. Burrelle a vote of thanks for his thoughtfulness and generosity.

THE proposed sale of the capital stock of Rand, McNally & Co., to an English syndicate, which was never consummated, was the basis of a damage suit which came to trial, January 7, in Judge Neely's Court. The plaintiffs are the firm of B. F. Cronkrite & Co., and William H. Belvin, a New

York promoter and capitalist, and they are suing to recover commissions which they claim they would have received had the deal been carried out. The jury awarded the plaintiffs damages in the sum of \$10,000; and Rand, McNally & Co. announce that they will carry the case to the higher courts.

GEORGE JAC. DIENSTDORF, with Fred Klein & Company, printers, corner Randolph and Market streets, has accepted the sole agency for the United States of the well-known type-foundry of Julius Klinkhardt, of Leipsic, Germany, whose assortment of type, borders, ornaments, etc., have received the unqualified approval of the foremost printers of Europe. Orders intrusted to Mr. Dienstdorf will have careful attention, and any information desired be cheerfully furnished. We acknowledge, at his hands, complete specimen books showing all the material manufactured by the Klinkhardt foundry.

FRANKLIN Union of Pressfeeders, Job and Apprentice Pressmen, has elected officers, as follows: President, Frederick E. Wolff; vice-president, Edward J. Brennan; recording secretary, Charles F. Woerner; secretary-treasurer, John M. Shea; sergeant-at-arms, Thomas Dougherty; chairman shop committee, William M. England; directors—G. D. Davies, William Carr, John Egan, M. Flannery, Edward Hall; district organizers—William H. Lanzer, Philip Finnegan, James Wiley, J. J. Hammil, Frank Thomas, J. J. Conley; president of the junior union, James M. Wiley; recording secretary, Frank A. Thomas.

P. J. MAAS has been appointed district organizer for the International Typographical Union, his territory to cover Illinois, Indiana and Iowa. Mr. Maas' first official act will be to reorganize the Allied Printing Trades Council, of Chicago. It is probable that the council will adopt a new union label, and that it will be so arranged that in future none but union shops in good standing will be able to use it. It is proposed to number the labels issued to each office, and in this way the officers of the Union will be able at a glance to tell where any piece of printing was done that bears the union label, no matter whether or not there is an imprint of the office on it. This will enable them to tell whether an office is entitled to the use of the label.

THE Old-Time Printers' Association celebrated Franklin's birthday on January 17, at the Masonic Temple. Mr. A. H. McLaughlin, president of the association, welcomed the guests at the banquet, and after a menu of ten courses speeches were made, and the night was ended in dancing by the younger element present. Joseph Medill, editor of the *Tribune*, who is an old-time printer, acted as orator of the evening. He gave an extensive outline of Franklin's life, and declared that his ability in securing aid from France was one of the main factors in the success of the American revolution. Fred K. Tracy told the biography and eulogy of the old-time printers. About two hundred and fifty members and friends of the association were present. This was the eleventh anniversary of the organization.

FRANKLIN'S birthday was observed by the Chicago Typothetae by a banquet at the Union League Club on January 17, a large number of employing printers and their friends being present. President R. R. Donnelley presided. D. M. Lord opened discussion by opposing "The Monroe Doctrine," and was severely criticised by David Blakely who took the opposite view. C. H. Blakely gave an interesting talk of his proposed trip to Mexico; Harry G. Collins, of Boston, the designer of the florette ornaments of that name, advocated the greatest simplicity in typography; P. F. Pettibone spoke of his interest in educational matters, and George E. Cole said the trip to Atlanta had opened wide his eyes as to the possibilities of trade in the Southeast.

THE Seventh Annual Family dinner of the *Tribune* staff was held January 1 at the Great Northern Hotel. Sixty

members of the staff and two invited guests, Washington Hesing, editor of the *Staats-Zeitung*, and W. A. Vanderlip, of the *Economist*, formerly financial editor of the *Tribune*, were present. Mr. Hesing made a happy speech, in which he told of his career in the local newspaper vineyard and drew favorable comparisons between local papers and those of the world. Joseph Medill told of his first staff, consisting of four men, and described the multifarious duties in those days of the commercial and other editors. A unique feature of the dinner was the *Little Tribune*, a miniature edition of the parent paper, profusely illustrated, and filled with "scoops" of the purest ray serene. It was the second issue of the paper, the first being printed just one year before.

SPEAKING of the meeting arranged by the users of the Cox Duplex press, held at the Palmer House, on January 7, the Mansfield (Ohio) *News*, of January 13, W. S. Capeller's paper, says: "This is destined to be one of the greatest patent cases on record. The fight between the Cox Duplex Company, of Battle Creek, and the Campbell Press Company, over this patent, has been long standing, and has been fought out in the lower courts, the Campbell people having secured a decree in a Massachusetts court against the Battle Creek people. The case has been appealed to the higher court, where the battle will be fought over again. The Campbell people claim that the Cox people have infringed what is known as the Kidder patent, owned by the Campbell people. Eminent counsel is employed by the Battle Creek people, and the case is attracting much attention. Dallas Boudeman, of Kalamazoo, is assisting in the defense. The Cox people have spent nearly half a million dollars developing their patents, and will fight the Campbell people hard. The Campbell Press Company is endeavoring to collect royalties upon the Cox press, while the matter is yet in the courts and before it has been decided. A permanent organization was effected at the meeting of Cox press users, protective and defensive, to make common cause against any action that might be taken unjustly prejudicial to their interests, with a defensive fund subscribed for use if necessary. Mr. Campbell and Mr. Gibbs, of the Campbell Company, were present at a portion of the session, and stated that they were not insensible to the action of the meeting, and stated that they would advise the Campbell Company to take no further steps against the users of Cox presses until the patent litigation had reached a final conclusion."

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE *North American*, Philadelphia, is now published by McMichael & Sons.

THE *Morning Sun* is a new daily at Cambridge, Ohio. S. M. Johnson is editor and proprietor.

A. F. GILSON has commenced the publication of a paper called the *Tribune*, at Shelby, Michigan.

A NEW paper will shortly be started at Mt. Sterling, Ohio, by Will Hodges and Crabb Brothers.

MR. ITEM is a newspaper man at Medicine Lodge, Kansas. We do not know if this item is of importance.

A STATE PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION has been established at Des Moines, Iowa, with a capital stock of \$200,000.

THE *Evening News*, Jacksonville, Florida, is now managed and edited by C. P. Hawk and Frank A. Walpole.

THE *Mirror and American*, of Manchester, New Hampshire, has commenced the publication of a morning edition.

A NEW monthly newspaper will shortly be started at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the interest of the Royal Arcanum.

THE *Michigan Tribune*, Port Huron, Michigan, which was recently purchased by the Sherman Publishing Company, has suspended publication, and the *Weekly Times*,

owned by the Sherman Company, will hereafter take the place of the *Tribune*.

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, has a new morning paper called the *Sun*, published daily under the management of A. L. Rowe.

FRANK A. MUNSEY, publisher of *Munsey's Magazine*, is erecting an eight-story publishing house at New London, Connecticut.

THE *Daily Chronicle* and *Daily Progress*, of Charlottesville, Virginia, have been consolidated. The *Progress* will continue to be published as an afternoon paper.

A NEW semi-monthly called *The Artist* made its appearance January 15. It is published at 12 Union square, New York, and is the international organ of the vaudeville profession. The price is 10 cents.

THE *Hustler*, of Charlestown, Indiana, is fast coming to the front. Its issue of January 10 presents a view of its new Potter press and Webster gasoline engine, and a two-column article about its prosperity.

THE *Social Mirror* and *Yenowine's News*, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, have been consolidated, and will hereafter be issued weekly under the title of the *Illustrated News*, with Mark Forrest as editor, and Fred Page Tibbits, manager.

CHARLES S. STONE has succeeded Col. A. J. Matheson as publisher of the Perth (Ont.) *Expositor*. If the subsequent issues of Editor Stone's paper come up to that in which he makes his bow as the man at the helm, we predict for him a prosperous future.

THE *Herald Enterprise*, of Golconda, Illinois, has entered upon the thirty-ninth year of its existence. It was established in 1857, and is consequently one of the oldest papers in southern Illinois. Since its establishment it has passed through several hands, the present publishers, Phil A. Craig and Sim V. Clanahan, having been in control almost seven years.

THE publisher of *The Art Student* has acquired the paper called *The Limner*, published in the interest of art students, and hereafter his journal will be entitled *The Art Student and the Limner*, and it will give, in addition to its regular departments devoted to free-hand drawing and illustrating, a large amount of space to art school news and art school literature.

THE Newark, New Jersey, *Sunday Call* have entirely rejuvenated their plant, putting in new engine, press, stereotype and typesetting machinery of the latest pattern. Evidently the New York papers do not bother Ure, Schoch & Company very much. The Scott triple printing machine will produce papers of two, four, six, eight, ten and twelve pages at a speed of 25,000 per hour, and sixteen, twenty and twenty-four pages at 12,000 per hour, delivering the copies folded, cut, pasted and counted in packs of fifty. The press is fed from three rolls of paper at one time.

THE *Galignani Messenger* says: That it was not till the end of 1851 that George Augustus Sala really began his career as a journalist. That autumn it happened that he was accidentally shut out of his room one night, and had to wander about till morning. He wrote a paper on his curious experiences from midnight to dawn, called it "The Key of the Street," and sent it to *Household Words*, for which it was immediately accepted by Charles Dickens. This was the beginning of Mr. Sala's connection with the novelist, whom he looked upon as his master, and for some years he lived in the clover of the £5 a week he made out of the paper.

A BILL has been introduced into the present session of the Georgia legislature in regard to the disposing of the county printing. Under the present law the various county officials have it in their power to select the newspaper in which their advertisements, citations and notices are to

appear. In some of the counties the sheriff advertises in one paper and the ordinary in another. This bill is aimed to give uniformity and have all the advertisements published in one paper. Another point which the bill is meant to enforce is that the advertisements shall be given to the paper having the largest general circulation in the county, in order that the spirit of the law may be carried out, and that the advertisements may be read generally by the people whom they are meant to reach.

It was in the days of easy access to the editor that the late Charles G. Green, of the Boston *Post*, had rather a narrow escape. A very excited individual dashed into his office one morning and announced that he intended to give him a good thrashing for something which had appeared in the *Post*. As the colonel was well built and rather vigorous he made a splendid fight, and it ended in his kicking the excited individual down two flights of stairs. The colonel followed his antagonist down to the top of the last flight, and stood there contemplating what he supposed was a dead body. Visions of a trial for murder flitted through his mind, and the possibility of imprisonment for life looked very promising, when suddenly the supposed corpse jumped to his feet and, shaking his fist at the colonel, he exclaimed, "You will hear from me again, sir." "Thank God;" said Colonel Green, "I was afraid that I never should."—*Gen. Charles H. Taylor*.

REPRESENTATIVE SCRANTON, the truthful editor of the *Scranton Republican*, published at Scranton, Pennsylvania, is entertaining his colleagues in the House of Representatives with some interesting bear stories during the recess. He says the place he comes from is one of the most civilized and cultured communities in the world, and that it is a city of 100,000 population and has two daily newspapers besides his own, with a public library, a telephone exchange, an electric light plant and various other modern improvements, yet only a week ago two friends of his shot three bears within twenty miles of its high school. And last winter a bear actually sauntered into Minooka, a suburban town three miles from the city hall at Scranton, and contemplated the attractions of the place like any other stranger. He was slain, however, and the good people of Minooka had bear meat for a week. Mr. Scranton is a member of the Episcopal church, has served four terms in Congress and has a good reputation for truth and veracity.—*W. E. Curtis, in the Chicago Record*.

THE recent contention over the Indiana state printing contract has brought out many suggestions from persons in the employ of the state as to how reform might be brought about, says the *Indianapolis News*. A man who has been in the state house several years says his observation has convinced him that the best way would be for each state officer and the trustees of each of the state institutions to send to the secretary of the printing board two or three times a year a statement of the amount of printing supplies needed. The secretary of the board should notify the printing houses of what was wanted, and ask for bids on the articles needed by each state officer or institution. This man says that the state could save many thousands of dollars if it would pursue some such method as this. "It was a waste of money to let the contract as a whole," said he. "Every time the office has to have anything the secretary of the printing board should buy it under competition. A few years ago this office ordered blanks of a certain kind for which \$124 was charged. I made inquiry and found that, as a private citizen, I could have gone to any printing house in the city and bought the blanks for \$33. Now, when I wanted those blanks the secretary of the printing board should have notified the competing houses here that so many blanks of that description were wanted. If that could have been done they would have been purchased for less than \$33."

TRADE NOTES.

THE Dallas Paper Company is a new concern at Dallas, Texas.

THE Damon-Peets Company, New York, has recently incorporated.

GEORGE BARRIE, publisher, Philadelphia, has been succeeded by George Barrie & Son.

GLENS FALLS, New York, has a new printing and publishing house called the Colvin Company.

THE American Lithographic Company, New York, has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$4,000,000.

THE National Envelope Company proposes erecting a six-story factory building at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to cost \$50,000.

THE firm of A. W. Livingston & Sons, seed merchants, Columbus, Ohio, has opened up a printing office of its own on a small scale.

AMONG the latest novelties in papers placed upon the market by Bradner Smith & Co., Chicago, are their "Defender" covers and antique laid book papers.

GOLDING & Co's *Printers' Review* for January has a picture of their No. 15 Pearl press upon the first page, and contains a number of very important matters for printers.

THE Vosburgh & Whiting Company, Buffalo, New York, has recently been incorporated to do a stationery, printing and engraving business, with a capital stock of \$50,000.

THE Deardorff Paper & Manufacturing Company, Chattanooga, Tennessee, has purchased a printing department, and will hereafter do business under the firm name of Kuster & Thompson.

THE *Repository*, Canton, Ohio, which was established as a weekly in 1815, has found it necessary to add a second fast perfecting press to its equipment to meet the demands of the rapidly increasing circulation of its daily and Sunday editions.

THE Campbell Printing Press & Manufacturing Company have just placed one of their new centerless motion pony presses in the office of the Campbell-Priebe Company, 81 Fifth avenue, Chicago, where those interested can see the same in operation.

THE first annual banquet of the Denver Typotheta was held at the Windsor Hotel, Denver, on January 17, in commemoration of the birthday of Benjamin Franklin. THE INLAND PRINTER acknowledges the usual press courtesies at the hands of the committee.

THE Seybold Machine Company, of Dayton, Ohio, has recently received an order for one of their large high-speed Holyoke paper cutters and an automatic knife grinder from the Fuji Paper Company, of Tokio, Japan, to be used in a large paper mill which is being erected there.

MITSCHE BROTHERS, Columbus, Ohio, have purchased a Mergenthaler, and are with its aid turning out a vast amount of work. This firm took the contract for publishing the public school report for 1896 at the low rate of 25 cents per thousand, which is the effect of machine composition.

TYPEFOUNDERS in any country who wish to have their designs noted and reviewed in THE INLAND PRINTER are requested to send early copies of specimen sheets by book post *in duplicate* to Mr. R. C. Harding, printer, Wellington, New Zealand, who supplies the regular monthly review in our columns.

THE *Evening Sentinel*, South Norwalk, Connecticut, in its issue of January 10, contains an interesting account of the Cox duplex press in use upon that paper, with an illustration of the machine. We notice that Mr. Richard M. Bouton, superintendent of the mechanical department, is to have full charge of the press. Mr. Bouton is known to

many readers of THE INLAND PRINTER by his contributions to several of the advertising contests conducted by this publication.

THE Rev. Robert Dick Estate, Buffalo, New York, makers of Dick's patent newspaper mailer, announce that the margin of profit is now laid upon the machine itself, and payments for right, royalty or future demands are discarded. Their latest machine, with all the improvements to date, can now be had for \$20.25.

HART & ZUGELDER is the firm name of the company manufacturing printers' rollers in Rochester, New York, formerly conducted by Henry L. Hart. Mr. J. P. Zugelder, the junior partner, was formerly pressman for the Union & Advertiser Company, of that city. He has been with Mr. Hart for the last five years.

THE C. B. Cottrell & Sons Company has lately received a large order from a publishing firm for presses. The order is for an entire plant which will probably number upward of twenty presses, and will be used in the printing of *McClure's Magazine*. A plant of this kind will require about three large rotary presses, about fourteen two-revolution presses, and the balance will be job presses.

THE Printers' and Publishers' Association, of Seattle, Washington, has issued a scale of prices that provides among other things that no job shall be turned out for less than \$1; all time work shall be charged at 70 cents an hour; a discount of 10 per cent to churches and charitable institutions. For violation of the agreement a member shall be subject to a fine of one-third of the price of a job.

THE *Pacific Typograph* for January, 1896, issued by the Pacific States Typefoundry, San Francisco, has made its appearance. Considerable matter of interest to the printing fraternity, half-tone cuts of a number of newspaper men on the coast, and specimens of some attractive type faces adorn its pages. The "Biz Getters'" portion of the paper will be of assistance to those arranging advertising matter for newspapers.

WE acknowledge a card from 30 Grundmann Studios, Clarendon street, Boston, Massachusetts, bearing the names of a number of ladies engaged in decorative designing. Gertrude Fuller, Agnes Goodale, Isabel Stevens, Elsie L. Ewer, Alice Allyn, Edith L. Hull, Maude Stevenson are the names inscribed, with the announcement that special attention is given to designs for wall papers, book covers and book decorations.

THE Mergenthaler Linotype Company, to manufacture, sell and lease typesetting and casting machines, was incorporated December 16, 1895, with a capital of \$10,000,000, and principal office in Brooklyn. In 1891, this company was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of \$5,000,000. The directors are: D. O. Mills, Ogden Mills, William C. Whitney, Whitelaw Reid, Philip T. Dodge, Samuel M. Bryan, George L. Bradley, J. O. Clephane and Thomas J. Regan.

MESSRS. E. W. POWELL, P. L. Allen, and Charles Frankland have formed a partnership and bought the old-established printing plant of the Koch & Oakley Printing Company, of Seattle, Washington, one of the largest and most complete offices in that city. Mr. Powell, who retires from the type supply business; Mr. Allen, who resigns his position with the Allen Printing Company, and Mr. Frankland, who has had charge of the pressroom of the above plant for the past four years, are practical printers and all well and favorably known to the trade.

THE Child Acme Cutter and Press Company, of 64 Federal street, Boston, Massachusetts, report that they have received numerous orders during the past few months for the Acme cutter, and that this complete labor-saving machine seems to be giving the best of satisfaction in all

the establishments where it has been placed. The machines are made self-clamping, or self and hand clamp combined, or self and foot clamp, if desired. The labor saved in operating these cutters would pay for the cost in a very few years. They are made in forty sizes and styles, from twenty-eight to seventy-two inches. An illustration of their high-grade self-clamp machine is shown upon another page of this issue.



On January 2 an explosion occurred from a large quantity of fireworks stored in the premises 309 North Second street, St. Louis, Missouri. In this block there are more printing houses than in any other block in St. Louis, and almost every one suffered more or less loss. In the Frey Stationery Company and the Little & Becker Printing Company several compositors were injured by falling glass. Four of the employes of the Inland Typefoundry were cut about the face and hands, and Mr. W. A. Schraubstadter sustained several cuts in the face. One of the porters in the Brown, Clarke Paper Company was also slightly injured. Every pane of glass and almost every sash was blown out in the Inland Typefoundry. The Commercial Printing Company, Flanger & Grawl, Edward J. Schuster, and S. J. Burnham also had most of their windows destroyed. The most severe loss was that of the Levison & Blythe's Ink Company, whose premises immediately adjoin the warehouse where the explosives were stored. This concern was formerly quite a factor in the printing business, but since a few years ago has confined its business to manufacturing writing ink. Their building was almost entirely destroyed, the rear portion being blown completely to pieces at the first explosion. Two of their employes were killed, their bodies being recovered from the ruins. Within an hour and one-half after the explosion, the Inland Typefoundry had printed and addressed postal cards to everyone of their three

hundred city customers, and within twenty-four hours had notified every customer on the books that they were ready for business. For a few hours they were literally keeping open house, but all their female employes and those who suffered injuries were sent home, the foundry being kept running. A large force of men was put to work at boarding up the openings and repairing the damage. They are running full force by artificial light, and will not allow the accident to interfere with their orders.

LENA SHERMAN, Grand Rapids, Michigan, was given a judgment for \$50, against the Grand Rapids Engraving Company, January 10, in the Superior court, for using her photograph without her permission for advertising purposes. The plaintiff is only two years old. Her beauty is enhanced by a wealth of curly hair. A photographer took her picture, it is said, with her parents' consent, gratuitously, to place in his show window, and the engraving company borrowed it to reproduce on a fancy calendar. In giving the judgment the court, evidently without discrimination, scored the photographer for loaning a photograph as a betrayal of a trust, and strongly condemned the action of the engraving company for making use of it without consent. As the photographer practically purchased the right to use the photographs for exhibition purposes, it is questionable if this decision would not be reversed if carried to a higher court. However, it is a lesson in the cautious use of portraits of other than public characters.

OBITUARIES.

FINLEY B. PFAFF, of Noblesville, Indiana, died in Denver, Colorado, on January 18. Mr. Pfaff was a prominent attorney and journalist. He was in the service of the Indianapolis *Journal* for twelve years, and at intervals in the employ of Chicago and Cincinnati papers.

ALVAN H. PRATT, the head of the well-known advertising agency of Pratt & Company, Ninth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, died on January 15. He was born in Stoddard, Massachusetts, in 1834, and for several years prior to 1866 was engaged in business in Pittsburg, since which time he carried on an advertising agency in Philadelphia. He was a prominent Mason and a member of a number of secret and beneficent orders. Mr. Pratt was unmarried and left no immediate relatives.

C. H. SHATTUCK, the junior member of the firm of E. J. Shattuck & Co., manufacturers of printing and lithographic inks, died at his residence at Central avenue and Union street, Alameda, California, near San Francisco, December 13, 1895, after an illness of some duration. He suffered from a severe attack of rheumatism which culminated in a complication of diseases. Mr. Shattuck was thirty-eight years of age, and a native of Massachusetts. He leaves a wife and one child.

BERNHARD GILLAM, the cartoonist who has made *Judge* famous, died at the home of his father-in-law, James Arkell, at Canajoharie, New York, on January 19. Mr. Gillam, although but thirty-five years of age, had been connected in an artistic capacity with *Harper's*, *Leslie's*, and *Puck*, but for the last ten years his entire time had been devoted to *Judge*, which he and W. J. Arkell purchased in 1886, and the enviable position in the field of comic illustrated journalism now occupied by that paper is almost entirely owing to his efforts.

JOEL G. NORTHRUP, well known as the builder and inventor of the Northrup printing presses, died December 5, 1895, in Marcellus, Onondaga county, New York. He was born in Connecticut in 1807, and located in Onondaga county at the age of twenty-one. In 1842 he obtained his first patent on printing presses. In 1851 he set to work and built a press capable of running off 1,000 copies an hour. He

built many other presses, but, like all inventors, reaped but little from his genius. In 1884 he invented a web perfecting press, but was too old to complete further work, and he retired to Marcellus and remained there till his death.

ALFRED E. BEACH, for fifty years editor of the *Scientific American*, died at his residence in New York, on January 1, 1896, of pneumonia. Mr. Beach was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1826. He was the son of Moses Y. Beach, who established and conducted the *Sun* for many years. He was educated at Monson Academy, after which he entered his father's office, where he acquired a practical knowledge of newspaper work. In 1846, he and his former schoolmate, Orson D. Munn, founded the firm of Munn & Company, and became the proprietors of the *Scientific American*, which at that time was the only weekly journal of its kind published in this country. Mr. Beach had an inherent taste for mechanics and all branches of science, and was well adapted for the business he had chosen. He leaves a widow, one daughter and a son, the latter being actively engaged upon the *Scientific American*.

JAMES R. CARMICHAEL, a well-known compositor of the *Herald*, Boston, Massachusetts, died at his home in Somerville, December 14, 1895, after a brief illness, from pneumonia. Mr. Carmichael was sixty-four years old, and was born in Inniskillen, Ireland. At an early age he went to London, where he learned the printing business. Coming to this country he found employment on the *New York Tribune*, where he remained until the early stages of the war of the rebellion, when he entered the navy. After serving his period of enlistment, he went to Boston and secured employment in the *Herald* composing room, leaving there to assume the position of foreman of the composing room of the *Boston Post*. Later he worked in the composing room of the *Advertiser*, where he was employed about twenty-five years, but returned, in May last, to the *Herald*, where he was employed at the time of his death. During the greater portion of his residence in Boston he lived in Charlestown, where he had a large circle of friends, and removed to Somerville about two years ago. He was a member of several organizations in Boston, among them being the Franklin Typographical Society, Boston Typographical Union, No. 13, and the Boston Press Rifle Association. He leaves a widow, three sons and a daughter.

MRS. MARTHA HOLDEN, better known to newspaper readers under the *nom de plume* of "Amber," died at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, on January 16. She was born at Hartford, New York, her father being the Rev. Mr. Everts. At the age of seventeen, Martha Everts came to visit relatives in Chicago, and accompanied them on a trip to California, where she married and lived about two years, at the end of this time returning to Chicago. Forced by adverse circumstances to take up the battle of life for herself and children, she learned telegraphy, and for several years was in the employ of the Western Union Company. Her natural inclination for literary work asserted itself, however, and while still at the telegraph key she wrote frequently for the newspapers, her contributions being of such a character as to soon attract attention. Andrew Shuman, then editor of the *Chicago Evening Journal*, was the first to give her an opportunity to display her real genius, and a series of brilliant letters from her pen in that journal attracted still greater attention to her writings. Since 1892 she has been connected with the *Chicago Times-Herald*. The funeral was conducted by W. W. Everts, of Omaha, John McGovern, on behalf of the Press Club, speaking of the character and work of the dead writer.

THE Japanese use paper towels and napkins and wrap their packages up in cloth.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

This column is designed exclusively for the business announcements of advertisers and for descriptions of articles, machinery, and products recently introduced for the use of printers and the printing trades. Statements published herein do not necessarily voice the opinion of this journal.

THE CHALLENGE FOUNTAIN.

The advantages of having a fountain attached to a job press are so many and so valuable, that we are surprised at the number of presses of this class which are yet without this adjunct. Uniformity of color is an important matter, and the use of a fountain is the only means of obtaining this. The next thing is the evenness of distribution, and this can be secured by using the Challenge fountain, because it is constructed on the same principle as first-class cylinder press fountains, including a composition ductor or feed roller which delivers the ink properly distributed to the inking rollers. The question of expense has, perhaps, been the chief reason why so few job printers have adopted the Challenge fountain, but if they would make a few calculations they might see that it is a saver of money, improving the quality of work done and increasing the product of a press fully twenty per cent.

CONCERNING SCRIPT TYPE.

The Book of Scripts, 64 pages, recently issued by the American Type Founders' Company, and procurable at all its branches, contains the biggest, best and most varied collection of scripts ever presented under one cover to the printer. From it we select specimens of the smallest two scripts made — one on 10-point, the other on 12-point body — and a specimen of the largest size of the Spencerian Script — admittedly the best script ever cut. Between these extremes every requirement of the printer is met.

The smallest Scripts made.

This is a specimen of 10-point Royal Script, manufactured by the American Type Founders' Company, U. S. A.

This is a specimen of 12-point Steel-plate Script, made by the American Type Founders' Company

60 point Spencerian Script.

Young Conjuror

Other publications desirable to have, and which are sent on application, are: "Florets and Borders," a dainty booklet showing the latest in this line; "Mural Ornaments," and "All the De Vannes," showing the original De Vinne, De Vinne Condensed, De Vinne Extra Condensed, De Vinne Shaded, De Vinne Italic and De Vinne Italic Outline. De Vinne Italic is one of the best of the De Vannes.

IMPORTANT TO PRESSMEN.

When a pressman or the man who runs a folding machine once uses H. L. Roberts & Co's Tape Coupler, he will never be content with anything else. But a few seconds are required to join the ends of the tape with this device, and when joined they never part. They are in use in the press-rooms of the *New York Herald*, *Philadelphia Inquirer*, *Washington Star*, *Cincinnati Post*, *Cleveland Press*, *St. Paul Dispatch*, and many others, and are indorsed by R. Hoe & Co., Chambers Brothers Company, and others. Send to H. L. Roberts & Co., at Center street, New York, for samples and prices.

IT WILL PAY

Photo-engravers to send to Scovill & Adams Company, 423 Broome street, New York, for their photo-engravers' catalogue with latest information concerning the art.

PRINTING INK SPECIMENS.

The Jaenecke-Ullman Company, 538 Pearl street, New York, are sending out some specimen sheets of their printing inks, on which are shown the portraits of two very bewitching young ladies, one of which graces a page in this number of *THE INLAND PRINTER*. Those of our subscribers who would like to see them both, may doubtless obtain them by writing to the Jaenecke-Ullman Company.

A NEW TYPE FACE.

The Tudor Black Condensed shown elsewhere in this issue is not the only new face Barnhart Brothers & Spindler have in line or have recently brought out. The cap series shown in combination below will, when completed, comprise

LATEST TYPE NOVELTY

MADE BY

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER

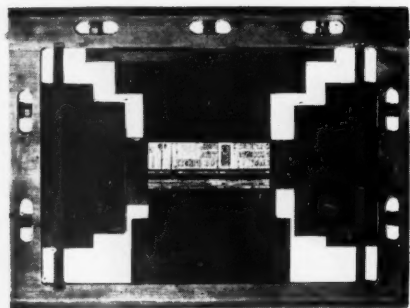
NOS. 183 185 187 MONROE STREET

CHICAGO ILLINOIS

eight or more sizes and will be ready for the market the latter part of February. This new letter has not yet been named, but it will unquestionably be a good seller for the reason that artistic printers have for a long time been looking for just such a type for jobwork where engraved effects are desired.

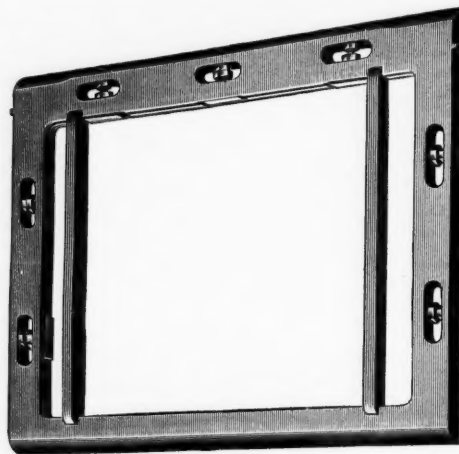
A NEW CHASE.

A combination chase and quoin for job presses has lately been placed on the market by the Rafter Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, Connecticut. As it is decidedly a novelty, we think a description will not be without interest to our readers. By reference to the cut here-



with it will be seen that it resembles the chase now in use, but has the frame thickened somewhat on three sides, in order to accommodate the screw which actuates the locking device, which consists of a plate that, when not in use, fits into a recess in the wall of the chase, presenting the same smooth surface as the ordinary chase. In locking the form it is only necessary to fill in the blank space with the requisite furniture, when the locking can be done with the fingers, the form being prevented from working loose by a lock-nut. The many advantages of this device are so apparent that they scarcely need mention, but attention might be called to the following: In an office equipped with these chases the time gained which is now lost in waiting for quoins during a

rush would result in a vast saving, and as none of the room in the chase is taken up by quoins, a much larger form can be run than would be possible with the old lock-up, which in many establishments would do away with the necessity of adding a larger press to the plant. The manufacturers, in addition to the combination chase above mentioned, fur-



nish adjustable square chases in fonts, and the perfect book chase. Their advertisement appears on another page of this issue, and those interested would do well to write them for further particulars.

THE BEST IMPRINTS.

Specimens of a novelty in imprints are shown below. These are cast in one piece on 6-point body, in copper alloy metal, and are more accurate, have a better face, are more durable and are cheaper than electro imprints.

Style No. 1	Style No. 5
COMMERCIAL PRINTING CO., ST. LOUIS.	WOODWARD & TIERNAN PRINTING CO.
Style No. 2	Style No. 6
R. P. STUDLEY & CO., PRINTERS, ST. LOUIS.	BANNER PTG. CO.
Style No. 3	Style No. 7
THE MAYNARD-GOUGH CO., PRINTERS, WORCESTER.	LITTLE & BECKER PRINT.
Style No. 4	Style No. 8
TRIBUNE JOB PRINTING CO	NIXON-JONES

"Copper Alloy imprints" are made only by the American Type Founders' Company, in eight styles. Fifty of one style and from same copy cost \$5, and 100 cost \$8, but if one imprint exceeds $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length it must be made in two or more pieces, and an extra charge of \$3 per 100 is made for each extra piece. Order from any branch. An imprint should be put on every job. It should be inconspicuous, but readable. It is good advertising, especially when the printer is a good printer. Order now while you think of it.

THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

There is a good deal of economy and a great deal more of satisfaction in dealing with a house of old established reputation. Most business men have found this out, and that is why the goods of the Arabol Manufacturing Company, New York city, are to be found in bookbinderies and printing offices all over the country. They make prepared gums for label and envelope work, etc., glues, sizes and finishes, pastes, cements, mucilages, etc., and received the highest award at the World's Fair in Chicago. They not long since purchased the plant and good will of the Acme Composition Company, of New York, and are now supplying the market with the composition of that name. One of their specialties is Liquid Pad Cement, which needs no heating before use, and which becomes almost indispensable when it has once been used and its good qualities made

apparent. Their flexible glue for heavy bookbinding is far superior for that purpose to ordinary glues, on account of its elasticity. Their advertisement appears on another page of this issue.

PRESSES FOR BOXMAKERS.

Boxmakers in need of new printing machinery will be interested to know that a pattern of the Golding Jobber especially adapted to their work is now ready for sale. It is a very strong press, and the motion of the platen is such that large sheets can be easily fed at a more profitable speed than on any other press in the market. Messrs. Golding & Co., Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and 28 Elm street, New York, will be pleased to correspond with those in need of machinery in this line, and will furnish full description of their machine.

"A GREAT PRINTING PRESS."

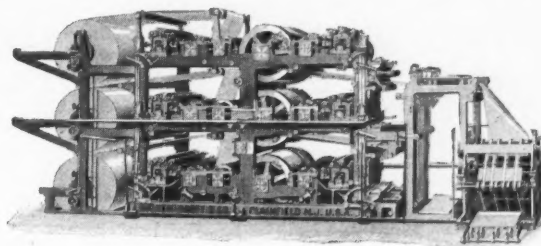
"Imitation is the sincerest flattery," and that is why Mr. Walter Scott is pleased with the following notice, which appeared in a recent issue of the *Press News*, of London, England, under the above title:

Provincial journalism is going ahead. The proprietors of the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* have ordered from Messrs. Hoe & Co., of London and New York, one of their new rotaries, to be built on the lines of one that was shown at the Chicago Exhibition. There is at present nothing like it in England, and the purchasers have named it the "three decker," as it will consist of three printing presses placed one above the other, and so arranged that they will print separately or all together.

From this wonderful giant, readers will receive their paper cut on the top, properly folded and gummed, and the Saturday's issue of the above journal will consist of 10 or 12 handy pages, in place of the large sheet of 8 pages. This new machine will print 4-page papers at 48,000 per hour, 6-page papers at 48,000 per hour, 8-page papers at 36,000 per hour, 10-page papers at 24,000 per hour, 12-page papers at 24,000 per hour, also any other size up to 24 pages, either 6, 7 or 8 columns to the page.

What gives Mr. Scott satisfaction in this notice is the fact that the press at the World's Fair referred to was built and placed there by his firm, and its good points were so

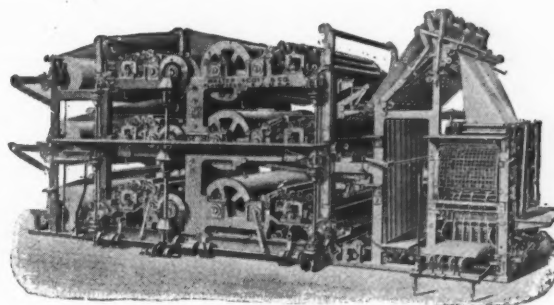
2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 page papers at 50,000 per hour, 16, 18, 20 and 24 pages at 25,000 per hour. The *Chicago Tribune* office has two sextuple presses, with auxiliary folders. This extra folder is to fold the web from the upper press, when the lower two presses and folders are working 8 pages or less, and also when working 16 pages. By this means the machines will produce per hour 75,000 of 2, 4, 6 and 8



THE SCOTT THREE-TIERED PRESS.

pages, 50,000 of 10 and 12 pages, 37,000 of 16 pages and 25,000 of 20 and 24 pages.

The octuple machines, with four folders, will produce per hour: 100,000 of 2, 4, 6 and 8 pages, 50,000 of 16 pages, 37,000 of 18 and 20 pages, 25,000 of 22, 24 and 32 pages.



THE SCOTT SEXTUPLE PRESS.

There are many excellent inventions embodied in these machines, which at once commend themselves to the practical pressman.

THE BEST PIECE FRACTIONS.

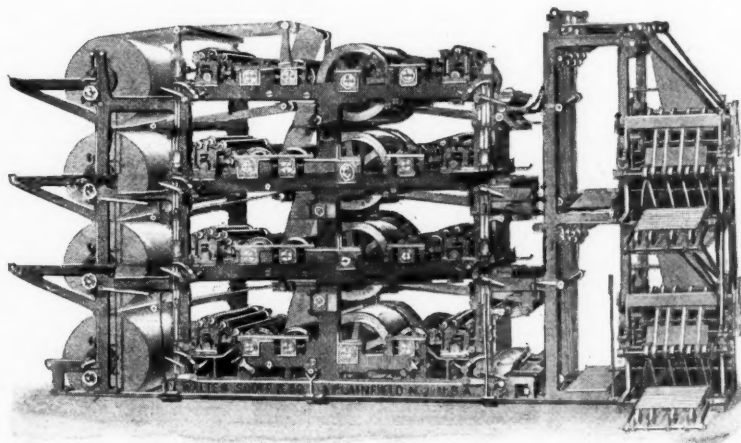
A patent was issued September 3, 1895, for these self-spacing piece fractions. They can be used with ordinary as well as self-spacing type, and leave nothing to be desired.

				6 Point Old Style No. 27				
49 ¹ / ₃₅₇	12345	12345	1/6	3/8	2/7	5/8	1/5	3/4
				8 Point Old Style No. 22				
25 ⁴ / ₆₃	12345	12345	1/2	3/7	2/5	4/9	5/6	1/3
				10 Point No. 17				
23 ⁸ / ₈₇	12345	67890	2/7	5/6	3/4	7/8	5/9	12345
				12 Point No. 31				
32 ⁷ / ₄₃	1234	5678	1/2	2/3	3/4	4/5	3456	7890

They are made in 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 point sizes in modern and old style faces. The price for a font of any size is \$2.50. Made by the American Type Founders' Company, and on sale at its branches and agencies.

THE ADVANTAGES OF A SPECIAL BUYER.

A great many business men are not fully alive to the advantages to be gained through having a buyer in the East to look after their important purchases. W. D. Romaine, World building, New York, will act as your confidential buyer if you desire to purchase lithographic or printing



THE NEW SCOTT OCTUPLE PRESS.

manifest that about twenty-five of them have been built for newspapers here and in Canada. The order given to R. Hoe & Co. referred to above was for a press similar to two now running in the *Montreal Star* office, which are three-tiered presses with tandem folders. They will run 2, 4 and 6 pages at a speed of 50,000 per hour, 8 pages at 37,000 per hour, 10 and 12 pages at 25,000 per hour, 20 and 24 pages at 12,500 per hour, delivering the papers cut, pasted and folded in book form and counted in fifties. The sextuple will work

presses, machinery of any kind, paper, cardboard, envelopes, etc. Mr. Romaine's office is located in the center of the greatest market in the country, and he can get quotations which are not generally to be obtained through correspondence. Manufacturers want his orders, and are willing to make concessions to get them.

THE BEST MAILING TYPE.

This Time-Saving Mail List Type speaks for itself. Nothing could be plainer or clearer. Every character is cast on uniform em body, so that it justifies itself, and can be set quicker than ordinary type. It is more condensed than ordinary mail list type, although it looks so much bigger. Just compare them.

AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIiJjKkLl

AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIiJjKkLl

Daniel Webster	3Apr65	Henry Monroe	2Jan83
WISEVILLE.		AMSTERDAM, N.Y.	

Edmond Burke	6Aug54	Cond. Milk Company	
BLISSTOWN, O. K.		WATERTOWN, N.G.	

Time-Saving Mail List Type is the cheapest 10-point mailing type purchasable. Made by the American Type Founders' Company, and for sale at all its branches.

A SPECIMEN EXCHANGE.

The plan of an international specimen exchange, which has been in successful operation in Germany for some time, affords an opportunity for comparison and criticism of job-work which can be obtained in no other way. We would direct attention to the advertisement of John Geye, in our want column of this issue, as offering the printers in this country a chance to become posted on the current work of the world.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

We will receive special want advertisements for THE INLAND PRINTER at a uniform price of 25 cents per line, ten words to the line. Price invariably the same whether one or more insertions are taken, and cash to accompany the order. The magazine is issued promptly on the 1st of each month, and no want advertisements for any issue can be received later than the 20th of the month preceding. Answers can be sent in our care, if desired. All letters received will be promptly forwarded to parties for whom intended without extra charge.

BOOKS.

ADVERTISING WITHOUT COST is acquired only by perusal of the book, "Some Advertising that Advertises," by Wright, Electric Printer, Buffalo, N. Y. Price reduced to 75 cents to close out. Sold everywhere. Highly indorsed. Come quick.

ALL LIVE PRINTERS op's "Practical Printer," "Job Printers' List of Prices the "Specimens of Job Work," Book," price \$3; the "Printers' grams of Imposition," price 50 Bishop, 143 Bleeker street, ers. Handiest and most users. All who are starting in



should have H. G. Bishop's 200 pages, price \$1. Also his and Estimate Guide," price \$1; price \$2; the "Printers' Order Ready Reckoner" and "Diagrams each. Sold by H. G. New York, and all typefoundry works published for print-business need these books.

ALL those sending for a copy of "Specimens of Printing" during February, will also receive, free of charge, a copy of our new book, soon to be issued. Send along your quarters at once. KEYSTONE PRESS, Wellston, Ohio.

ARTISTIC DISPLAY IN ADVERTISING is the title of the pamphlet showing the eighty-five designs submitted in the A. & W. advertising competition. This is a work that every compositor and ad. writer should have. Size, 8 by 11 inches; 96 pages, embossed cover; post-paid, 30 cents. INLAND PRINTER CO., 212-214 Monroe street, Chicago, 197 Potter Building, 38 Park Row, New York.

ECONOMICAL SUBSCRIPTION LEDGERS—Save time, prevent errors. Every detail apparent at a glance. Simple, lasting. Ledgers registering 1,200 names, \$2.50; 1,800 names, \$3.25; 2,400 names, \$4.00; 4,800 names, \$6.50. For specimen pages address GRAPHIC PRINTING CO., Pine Bluff, Ark.

Just Issued. Portfolio of Specimens and Annual for 1896.—Ought to be in the hands of every progressive and ambitious craftsman. Composition compiled by one of Chicago's leading job artists. Showing practical illustrations of artistically displayed typography, presented in forms so unique that they cannot but attract the attention of all tasty printers. A production which may be accepted as a representative of the highest progress thus far achieved by American typographers. The ideas that can be derived from studying the various designs will more than repay you for the expenditure. A marvel of beauty and typographical excellence. A rare combination of off-hand originality. Printed in colors. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of \$1.25. Address L. A. MACDONALD, Box 988, Portland, Oregon.

LAST MONTH'S offer has made us acquainted with many printers from all parts of the United States and Canada. The edition of "Up-to-Date Ideas" is not exhausted. Copy mailed on receipt of 3 cents in stamps for postage. If your letter arrives too late, stamps will be returned, and catalogue sent you. Canadian printers should send United States stamps. HARRISON RULE MFG. CO., Norwalk, Ohio.

OUR new book will be a "dandy." Better send a quarter today in order to secure a copy free. KEYSTONE PRESS, Wellston, Ohio.

PRINTERS—Mail \$5 money order and receive book "How to Manufacture all kinds of Printing and Lithographic Inks and their Varnishes." You need it in your business. GEORGE W. SMALL & CO., 1921 Kinney avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SPECIMENS OF PRINTING—Few remaining copies, slightly damaged by smoke, sent to any address for 25 cents. KEYSTONE PRESS, Wellston, Ohio.

TO ANYONE IN ANY BUSINESS—A list of books and periodicals, relating to business, printing and advertising, will be sent you by the Society of Economic Research (Girard, Pa., U. S. A.) for ten cents. If you will add to this list the name and publisher of any book, periodical or special article relating to these subjects, the society will send you free a copy of its 50-cent edition of "How the Seller Reaches and Talks to the Buyer, or, Business, How to Get it, How to Keep it." Address E. M. PRATT, Chicago Branch, 232 South East avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Colt's Armory Eccentric Action Embossing press; 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 18. The most rigid and powerful press for heavy embossing made. In perfect order; used but short time. Must be disposed of at once. Cost, new, \$1,000; will sell for \$650. Address "B 12," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—Job printing machinery, presses, ruling machine, knives, etc. Address J. M. CROWDER, Receiver, Birmingham, Alabama.

FOR SALE—Huber 2-revolution, 7-column quarto; Campbell 2-revolution, 6-column quarto; Potter drum cylinder, 6-column quarto; Babcock Standard, 7-column quarto; Campbell Complete, 7-column quarto; Hoe drum cylinder, 6-column quarto. EMPIRE PRINTING PRESS AND MANUFACTURING CO., 249 Centre street, New York.

FOR SALE—Johnston Steel Die Power Stamper, with wipers, chest and two fountains, for less than half cost. Address "B 13," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—One Emmerich & Vonderlehr Bronzing Machine for cards and photo mounts; one-third original price. Address B. W. FAY, 27 South Clinton street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Three fine patents on automatic paper feeding machines and attachments. Paper separator; electricity dissipator; side-registering mechanism; safety device for automatically stopping machine when sheet goes wrong, etc. Send for circular. LINTON C. HOPKINS, Atlanta, Georgia.

GREAT REDUCTION IN CABINETS.—Twelve full-case cabinet, \$18; guaranteed equal to those sold for \$28. Wood-type cabinet, ink cabinets, imposing stones, etc. Send for circular. ALLEN MEMBERT, Hudson, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A FIRST-CLASS cylinder pressman would like a steady situation. Address "B 29," care INLAND PRINTER.

AN educated gentleman, having 21 years' experience handling everything used by the craft, acquainted with western and south-western trade, would like to represent either printers' supply house, press manufacturer or paper house. References. Address "B 33," care INLAND PRINTER.

ARTIST—Pen and ink; also wash drawings. Foreman would like to make a change, with enterprising newspaper. First-class references. Address "B 27," care INLAND PRINTER.

JOB COMPOSITOR, with modern ideas, would like position in Eastern state, or local work on summer paper; can read proofs; some capital and might invest; references. Address "B 20," care INLAND PRINTER.

MAN WITH MONEY to engage in printing business (job printing and magazine). Writer thoroughly understands job printing and possesses literary ability; furnish best references. Address "B 32," care INLAND PRINTER.

PHOTOGRAPHER AND ETCHER on line work, desires to put in an engraving plant for some enterprising newspaper of good standing. Can give reference and samples. Salary moderate. Address "B 26," care INLAND PRINTER.

SITUATION WANTED—By a first-class cylinder and platen pressman. Sober and steady. Can take charge. Address "B 30," care INLAND PRINTER.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By up-to-date printer. Good commercial, stone, and ad. man. In the West or South. Specimens and references. Address "B 15," care INLAND PRINTER.

SITUATION WANTED—By young man who can operate folding paper-box plant, or start one for responsible party. Thoroughly understands the trade and printing. Address "B 21," care INLAND PRINTER.

SUPERINTENDENT wants position in printing concern that can pay \$1,200 to \$1,800 per year. Have qualifications to fit. Address "B 31," care INLAND PRINTER, next two months. (Have literary ability.)

WANTED—Position as job printer or foreman; ten years' experience; practical, sober and steady. Good references; have read proof and estimated. Address "B 34," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—Position as manager of job office. Can make out estimates, and take full charge. Five years' experience as manager. Address "B 25," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—Position as manager or superintendent. Proficient in all departments of printing business, estimating, etc. Non-union. References. Address "B 35," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—Situation as pressman on half-tone catalogue, book, or newspaper; will leave city. Address "B 18," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—Situation by first-class, all-around job compositor. Understands presswork. Also, sober and not afraid of work. Will go anywhere. Address "B 24," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—Situation by thorough pressman, as foreman or assistant. Cylinder and job presses. Any class of work. Also fully understands job composition and make-up, cutting stock, etc. Fourteen years' experience. Is a Mason, temperate and reliable. Address "B 16," care INLAND PRINTER.

HELP WANTED.

"**UNCLE SAM**" wants printers, pressmen, bookbinders, etc., in the government printing office; also railway mail clerks, post office clerks, carriers, etc. Thousands of new positions; good chances for appointment. Examinations soon in all states. Write for dates, places and valuable information (free). U. S. BUREAU OF INFORMATION, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Expert half-tone pressman; guaranteed steady work on yearly contract to the right man; must be thoroughly experienced and able, uniformly, to secure the best possible results from a plate; married man preferred. THE OSBORNE & MURPHY CO., Red Oak, Iowa.

WANTED—Pressmen to use H. L. Roberts & Co's Tape Couplers for connecting ends of tape. Write to 48 Centre street, New York, for samples and prices. Indorsed by leading pressmen everywhere.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE—An established and paying business in a Southern city is offered for sale. The plant is new and complete. Terms cash. Address "B 14," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—An interest in live daily and weekly, with job office; good circulation; county patronage; one of the best cities in Indiana gas belt. Good chance for printer with few hundred cash. Address "B 19," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—Complete job printing office, Rochester, N. Y. Inventory \$3,500, will sell for \$2,500. Everything modern and in first-class condition. Has established trade that will make good living and pay good interest on investment for practical man. Address "B 10," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—Country news and job office, in a pleasant southeastern Wisconsin town; material nearly new; just the thing for anyone desiring a business that can be run at small expense. Ill health only reason for selling; \$1,000 cash. Address "B 28," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—The best paying newspaper property in Montana. Has paid an annual profit of over \$3,000 for the past seven years. Subscription, \$3, and 1,000 circulation. Business permanent, and constantly growing. County seat, republican county, and official paper. Large monthly pay roll, rich mining interests, delightful summers and mild winters. Price, \$6,000; with two-story office building, \$10,000. Office material invoices \$5,500. Personal inspection invited. Address "B 17," INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTING OFFICE (new); good business; at Mobile, Ala.; climate superior. Address ART PRINTERS, 52 St. Michael street, Mobile, Ala.

THE UNDERSIGNED, wishing to be relieved from a portion of the cares of business, would like to correspond with a suitable person with a view to partnership. Business: manufacture of society address-cards, embossing, etc.; established twenty-five years. Requisites: some technical knowledge, capital, energy and sobriety. MILTON H. SMITH, 95 Andrews street, Rochester, N. Y.

\$1,600 will buy a good job plant, located in eastern Nebraska, Missouri River town; 13,000 population; everything newly replaced; late type faces; good trade; a snap for the right man; \$900 cash, balance time to suit. Address "B 22," care INLAND PRINTER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EMPIRE PRINTING PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 249 Centre street, New York, want to buy some two-revolution presses; all sizes. Give particulars and spot cash price.

BURBANK'S EMBOSSING COMPOSITION the best. No experiment. Sold by American Type Founders' Co., Golding & Co., Damon & Peets, New York; John J. Palmer, Toronto.

COLOR COMBINATIONS—Accurate measurements of millions, formed by six spectrum colors, black and white, by use of MAXWELL COLOR WHEEL. Laboratory size, \$80; office, \$15; book of instruction, \$1; pocket chart of 140 registered colors, 50 cents. THOMAS LETIS, 409 Pearl street, New York.

CUTS—We tell you how to make them for \$1; no camera, no tools, no experience required. Send stamp for descriptive circulars. C. D. LOVE, Coshocton, Ohio.

DO YOU DO EMBOSSING?—If so, you want the best composition to be had. One that softens readily, hardens quickly and gives perfect results. None on the market fills these requirements as well as Whiteson's. If you have never used it, place a trial order at once with your dealer, or send \$1 to I. WHITESON, manufacturer, 278 Dearborn street, Chicago.

THE EMPIRE PRINTING PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 249 Centre street, New York, want to buy pony presses, drum cylinders or two-revolutions. Give particulars and spot cash price.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION in half-tone and zinc processes, by the latest methods, can be had in an establishment in daily operation, conducted by an expert. Address "B 23," care INLAND PRINTER.

POSTAL CARDS REDEEMED—Uncle Sam will not redeem printed, but not used, postal cards; I will. Send sample, state quantity, and I will quote price. W. S. PARKER, 152 Monroe st., Chicago.

THE CLIMAX BOOK CORNER is just what you have been looking for to protect the corners of books from damage while in transit by mail or express. Former price, \$1.75 per thousand; will close out those remaining for \$1.00 per thousand. INLAND PRINTER CO., 212-214 Monroe street, Chicago.

THE EMPIRE PRINTING PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 249 Centre street, New York, want to buy some presses to print sheet 24 by 38; bed not over 29 by 42; two-revolution preferred. Give particulars and spot cash price.

ADVERTISE YOUR OWN BUSINESS. Proprietors of first-class, up-to-date printing offices, who desire to advertise cheaply and effectively, should address "B 36," CARE INLAND PRINTER.

SEND to us for your next **Embossing Plate**. We will supply you with a large sample lot of our **unsurpassed Embossing Composition FREE** with the first order of plate. By sending us two 1-cent stamps we will send you a copy of our "Embossing on Ordinary Job Presses," which contains full instructions, etc., for taking transfers for making the plates, mounting plate, impression required, use of composition, and in short, the art of embossing in a nutshell. **Superior Embossing Plate and Composition Co., 328 Franklin St., Philadelphia, Pa.**

ENGRAVING MADE EASY. Two simple methods. **White-on-Black** and **Granotype**. The plates are of type metal and are cast, thin or type-high, directly from the writing or drawing, which is done on a piece of cardboard. Advertisement and embossing plates, illustrations, borders, ornaments, etc., quickly made. **\$15 Stereotype Outfits.** My simplex method gives stereotypes equal to electros. Send stamp for samples, circulars. HENRY KAHR'S, 240 East Thirty-third street, New York.

A Successful Traveling Salesman

who is reliable, steady and a hustler, with the best of references, is open for engagement with a reliable house manufacturing or selling printing presses, folding machines, printers' supplies, or any article kindred to the trade. Parties desiring such a man, and willing to pay a fair salary, may address "B 11," care INLAND PRINTER.

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Do you want one of the finest specimen exchanges ever issued? If so, send your name on postal card and we will mail you prospectus and application for membership. Address

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HOW TO MAKE YOUR OWN metal dies for embossing to match any type in your office. No hand work. Done by offsetting and etching. A die of one or a dozen lines made in twenty minutes. You can make your own stock and business cuts, illustrate your paper, etch tint blocks and stationery heading with "Pen and Ink Etching." Tinner's zinc is used for metal, and 50 cents will buy the chemicals at any drug store. Same materials used for both arts. Full instructions on the two subjects, \$2.00. Send for elegant samples and circulars. BERTO WILSON, Lock Box 192, Lincoln, Nebraska.

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Patents procured in the United States and in all Foreign Countries. Opinions furnished as to scope and validity of Patents. Careful attention given to examinations as to patentability of inventions. Patents relating to the Printing interests a specialty. Address,

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925 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

We are the original inventors of, and have had many years' experience, and have manufactured a large number of machines all kinds **WATERPROOF SIGNS** for treating boards with paraffine and especially for coating "Waterproof Signs." Full particulars and references will be cheerfully furnished. WILSON PAPER BOX MACHINERY CO., Chicago, Ill.

The Inland Printer Flexible Razor-Tempered Overlay Knife.

This Knife has been subjected to a careful test for quality of temper. It will be found to hold a keen edge and to be of much flexibility, enabling the operator to divide a thin sheet of paper very delicately. In all respects it is of the most superior manufacture, and is the only overlay knife made that is fully suited to present-day needs. The blade runs the entire length of the handle and is of uniform temper throughout. As the knife wears, cut away the covering as required. Price, 50 cents, postpaid.

THE INLAND PRINTER CO.

Potter Bld'g, 38 Park Row, New York. 212-214 Monroe St., Chicago.

C. F. Nutting

YOUR NAME engraved in similar style to the above, with hand-cut brass embossing die to fit, and can of Burbank's Embossing Composition, with full instructions—all for \$3. This is a special price, to introduce our improved brass dies. We are headquarters for embossing dies; send stamp for circular. C. J. PETERS & SON, 145 High street, Boston.

DIXON'S ELECTROTYPERS' GRAPHITE FOR MOLDING AND POLISHING, AND

DIXON'S BELT DRESSING...WHICH PREVENTS SLIPPING AND PRESERVES THE LEATHER.

Are two Indispensable Articles for Printers and Publishers.

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Received the Highest Award
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A Grand Triumph—Not an Experiment.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED INK REDUCER AND DRYER, For Printers, Lithographers and Binders.

THIS simple and royal device most effectually REDUCES AND REFINES PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS, of any color, age or stiffness without affecting the color. Whenever trouble arises in working any paper or cardboard, or you want to start up presses mornings without washing up to save time, the rollers are sticky, weather damp, cold or hot, the ink on the rollers dry, they pull and refuse to take or distribute the ink, just put a little Inkooleum on the rollers with your finger and mix a little in the ink if stiff, and note the time saved—ten times the cost of Inkooleum. For sale by dealers generally. Look out for infringements of our Patents; they are all worthless, from the axle greases up. Buy only Inkooleum.

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A GREAT
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FOR CONNECTING ENDS OF TAPE USED ON

Printing Presses and Folding Machines.

Does away with sewing, eyeletting and other shiftless devices. Absolute Register.

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H. L. ROBERTS & CO., 48 Centre Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Secondhand Presses.

... We have a few
secondhand Cyl-
inder Presses for

sale of Hoe, Cottrell, Camp-
bell, Whitlock and Potter
manufacture.

These machines have been thoroughly rebuilt
in our works and may be seen in operation there.

They will be sold very low and those desiring
a bargain in Cylinder Presses should correspond
with us.

Duplex Printing Press Co.
Battle Creek, Mich. 20 20 20

Our Bargain Counter.

Each month we shall offer herein
such machines as we take in trade which we consider to be in
sufficiently good running order for all practical purposes. It
is our intention to sell to the highest bidder, boxed f. o. b. cars,
where it stands, all machinery so taken, regardless of its actual
value—as we propose to hold **nothing** for high figures, pre-
ferring to give those in need of such machines an opportunity
to purchase them less the usual dealer's profit.

NO. 3 CAMPBELL LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS—Stone,
24 x 32; design, 22 x 30; in good condition. At Denver, Colo. Capable
of printing the finest commercial and color work. Worth \$2,700.

HOE DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS at Pottsville, Pa.—
Bed, 35 x 52; prints 6-col. quarto; in good condition. Worth \$2,100.

WHITLOCK DRUM PRESS—Bed, 27 x 39; type, 24 x 36;
rack and screw and table distribution; tapeless delivery; air springs;
good condition. At Galveston, Texas. Valued at \$765.

CAMPBELL JOB AND BOOK PRESS—Bed, 27 x 36;
type form, 26 x 36; 4-roller; overhauled; first-class order. F. O. B.
New York. Valued at \$1,285.

BABCOCK DRUM CYLINDER PRESS—Bed, 19 x 24;
type form, 16 x 24; tapeless delivery; air springs; good condition.
F. O. B. New York. Valued at \$600.

GOING! GOING! What's your bid? Cash talks!

NOTE.—Hoe 3-Revolution, Campbell Country Press, advertised last
month, sold to highest bidders. Campbell Pony Press sold to highest bidder
for \$325 cash; other bids, \$200, \$250, \$350 on time.

CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS & MFG. CO.

5 Madison Avenue, NEW YORK.

334 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

BIGELOW'S HANDBOOK ON PUNCTUATION.

Gives full information regarding punctuation and other typographic
matters, for the use of printers, authors, teachers and scholars. By Marshall
T. Bigelow, Corrector at the University Press. 112 pages, cloth bound; post-
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AN OLD ESTABLISHED
BUSINESS UNDER . . .
A NEW TITLE. . . .

The same
goods
produced

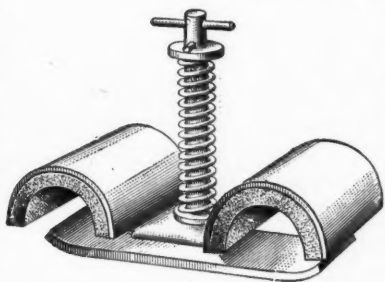
which have given the old
firm its reputation for
making the best
Printers' Rollers of any
manufactory in the
United States.....

UNDER THE SAME . . .
MANAGEMENT AS WHEN
FOUNDED IN 1880. . . .

Rollers.

324 & 326 PEARL STREET.
NEW YORK CITY.

Sole Agent in the United States
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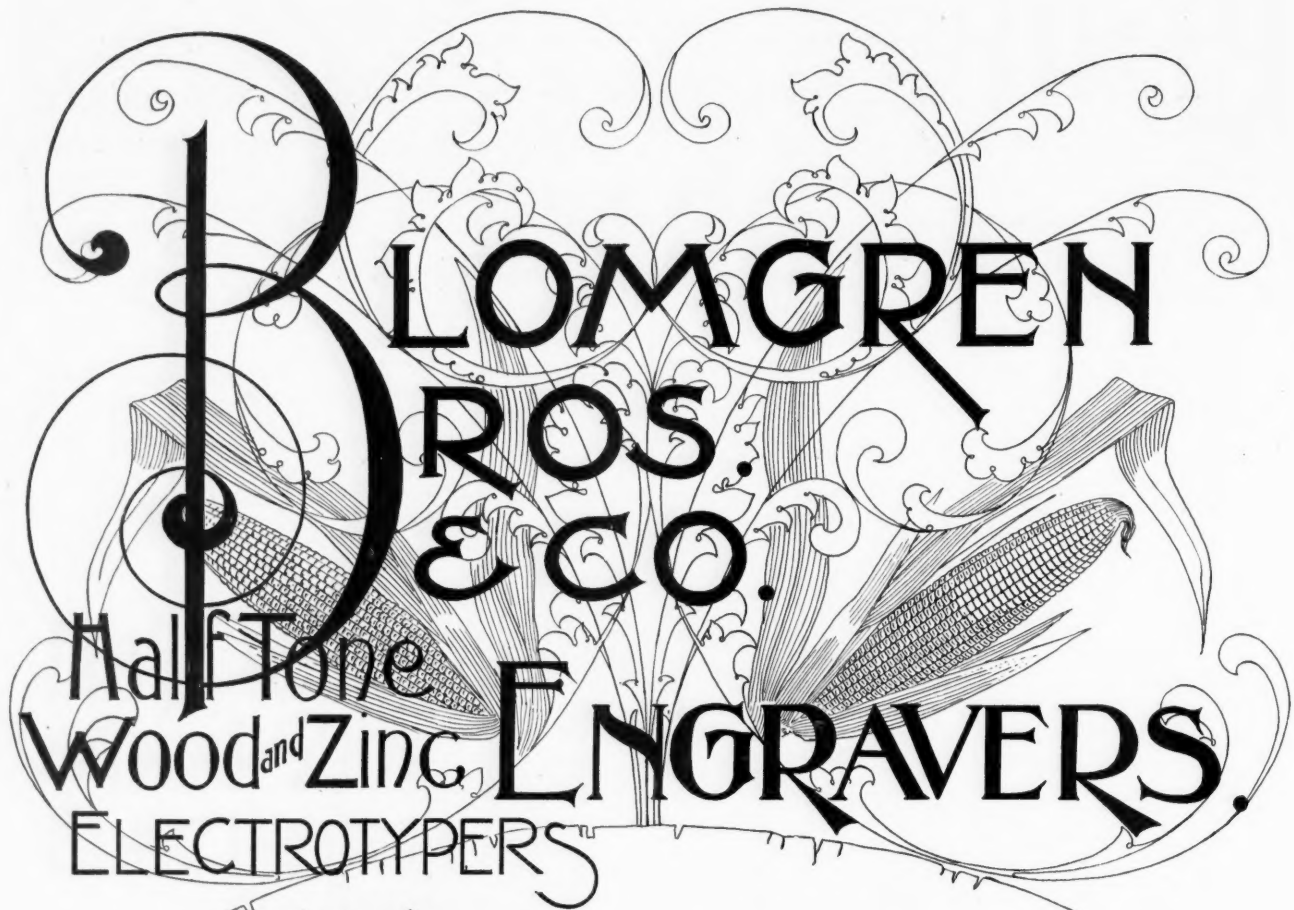


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BLOMGREN
BROS.
& CO.
Half Tone
Wood and Zinc **ENGRAVERS.**
ELECTROTYPERS



175 Monroe St - Phone 548
CHICAGO.



Points:

A few things Printers should not do :

- Don't put rosin or any other gritty substance on the bearers of your cylinder presses.
- Don't "pack up" the bearers in spots regardless of everything but stopping a "slur."
- Don't use Albany grease or any other grease in small oil holes.
- Don't run your presses at *all* speeds with only spring enough for a slow speed.
- Don't put emery on bearing to make it smooth after it is "cut."
- Don't put tin or any other substance on top of the uprights to pack up the ribs, particularly on a four-rib press.
- Don't accuse the press manufacturer of using rotten iron.
- Don't purchase a secondhand press because it is cheap and painted with great care.
- Don't use a nail or a piece of belt lace in the lifter-arms to hold the roller down.
- Don't run a press by steam with rollers resting on top of the sockets or on the brackets.
- Don't start a press by steam after it has stood for some time.

What the Printers should do :

- Use nothing but the best Sperm Oil to be obtained ; if it is not pure it is not much better than other fair oils.
- To test Sperm Oil, take a cake of ice, gouge out a hole and put about a pint of oil in the hole, let it stand for a few hours, and if it remains the same, it is about as pure as you can get.
- Much money is saved every year by the printer who uses this oil ; there will be less repairs and the presses will last much longer.
- Every man who oils a press should have a system. Begin at one corner of the press, go clear around and oil every place that can be reached ; then oil the top parts ; then go under the press and oil every part. It will pay to take the time necessary to oil a press thoroughly.
- If you have any trouble with your presses, and want information on any subject connected with the business, you will always find us ready to assist you.
- Our enemies will admit that we know how to set up or rebuild a printing press. We make right prices, and would be pleased to correspond with you when in need of anything in our line.

R. W. Hartnett & Bros.

52 and 54 N. 6th St.

Printers' and Bookbinders' Machinists
Type and Supplies

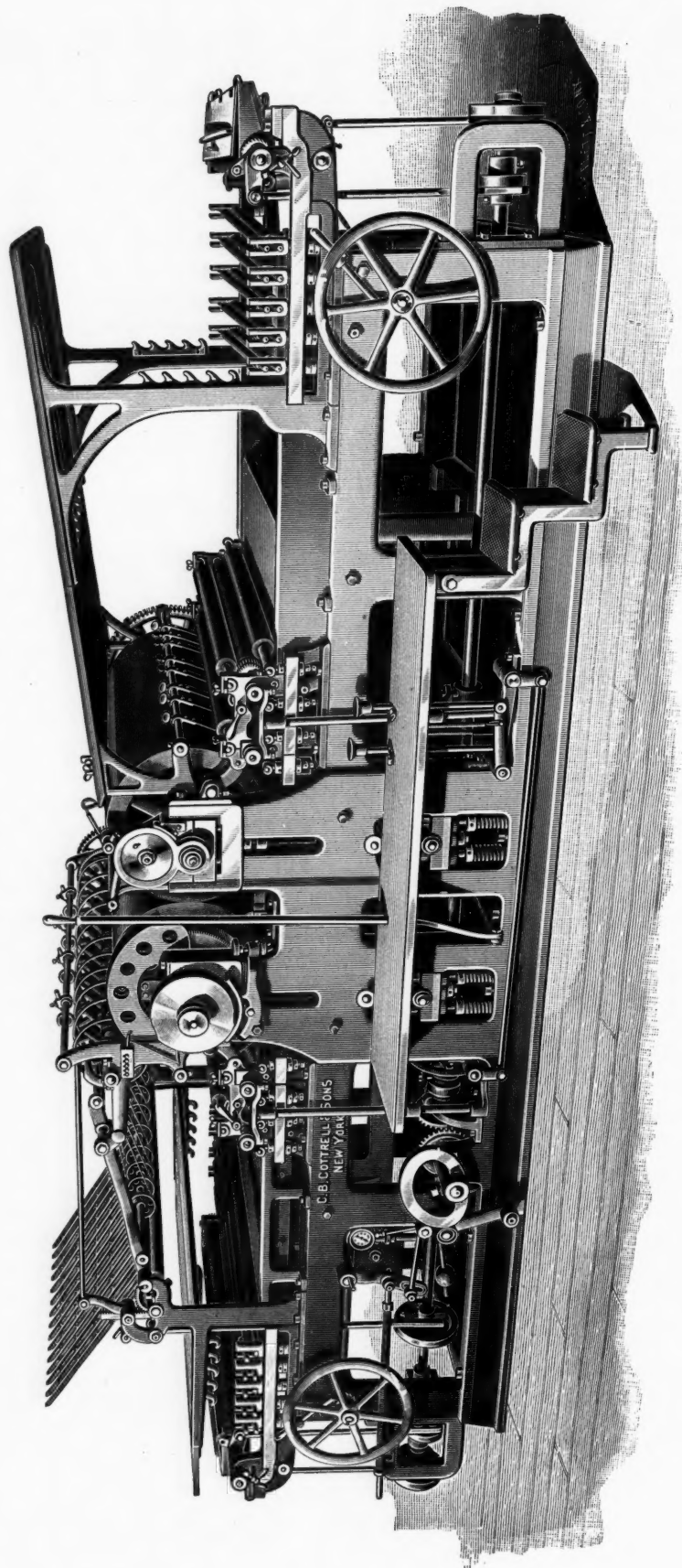
PHILADELPHIA

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS CO.

OFFICES

TIMES BLDG., 41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK. 297 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. 174 FORTHILL SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.

D. H. CHAMPLIN, Western Manager.



FLAT-BED PERFECTING PRESS.



With Patent Automatic Shifting Tympan, which prevents offset and makes the Perfecting Press available for printing on supersized and calendered or coated paper.

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Bookbinders'

...and...

Printers' Machinery.



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- Acme Cutting Machines,
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- Universal Wire Stitchers,
- Elliott Thread Stitchers,
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- Christie Pressing and Tying
Machines,
- Embossers, Inkers, Smashers,
- Ruling Machines,
- Paging Machines,
- Index Cutters, etc.
- Full Line of Machine Parts,
and Supplies,
- Tape, Wire, Thread, etc.

SOLE AGENTS { *Smyth Book Sewing Machines,*
Economic Paper Feeding Machines,
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CHICAGO.

28 Reade St.
NEW YORK.

How do You Know



- WHAT to charge for a job of printing?
- WHAT it costs you to do the job?
- WHAT profit you should have on a job?
- WHAT profit you have made when a job is finished?
- WHETHER you are losing or making money?

Do you Guess at all these Important Questions?
Do you want to go the way of all Guessers?
DON'T GUESS, when by using

The Inland Printer Account Book

You May Know



- WHAT each job turned out costs you!
- WHAT your customer should pay for it!
- WHAT amount of profit you should have!
- WHAT amount of profit you do have!
- WHAT amount of money you are making on each job!

THE INLAND PRINTER ACCOUNT BOOK is a flat-opening book, 10½ x 14½, and is substantially bound with leather back and corners. It is sold at prices but little more than such books, blank, would cost. For sale by all typefounders and dealers, or by the manufacturers—

400 pages, for 2,000 jobs,	\$5.00
200 " " 1,000 " "	3.50

The Inland Printer Company,

214 Monroe Street, Chicago.

197 Potter Building, 38 Park Row, New York.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR AND SPECIMEN PAGE.

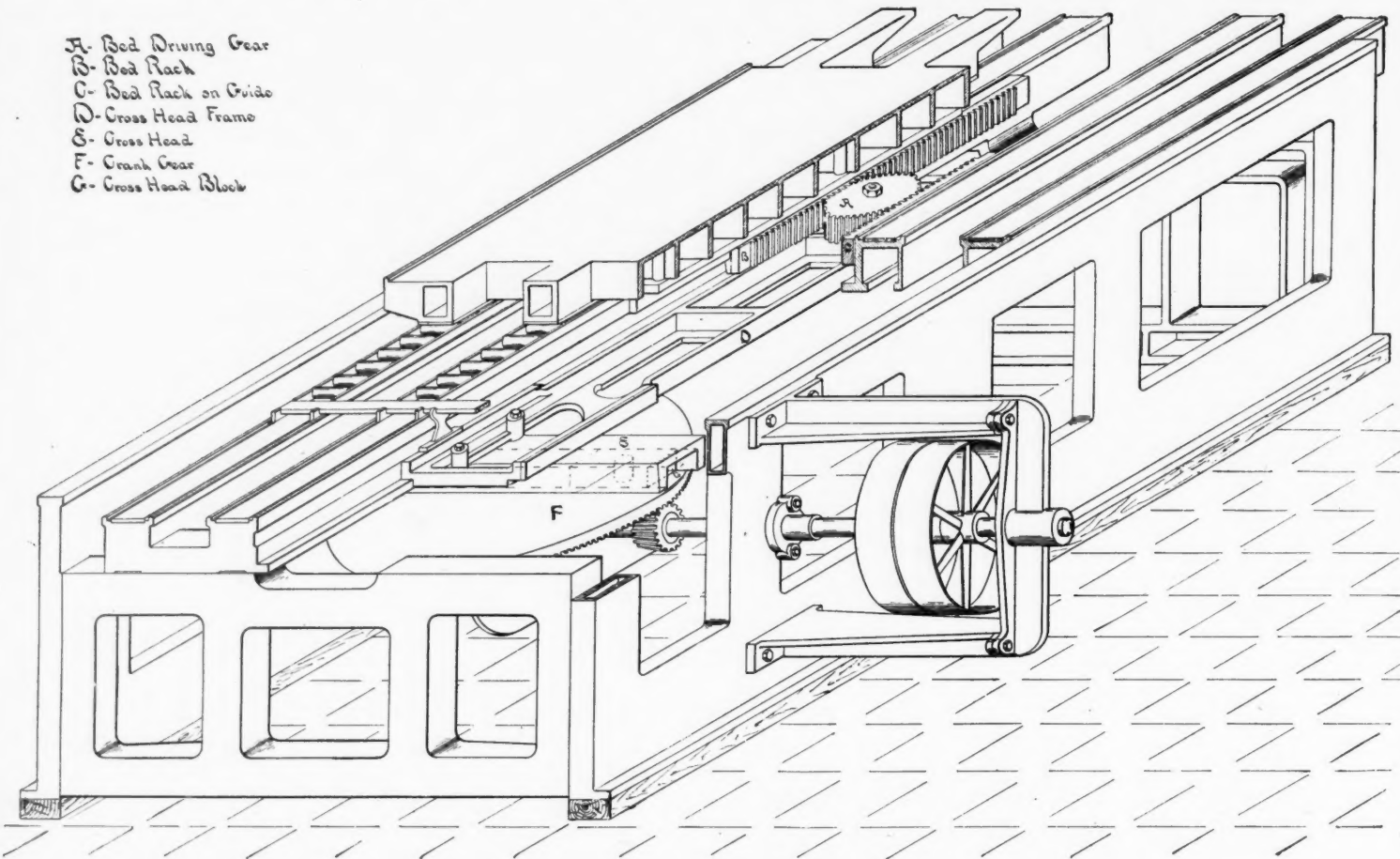
Hundreds of Prosperous Printers

are using this valuable system and cannot be induced to use any other. Why not end your old careless way of keeping accounts and adopt a simple, accurate and inexpensive method that will make a vast difference in your profits.



THE NEW HUBER PRINTING PRESS . . .

- A- Bed Driving Gear
- B- Bed Rack
- C- Bed Rack on Guide
- D- Cross Head Frame
- E- Cross Head
- F- Crank Gear
- G- Cross Head Block



The above drawing shows the bed movement of the New Huber Press.

The bed is driven by our celebrated crank, with the greatest possible speed, smoothness and accuracy; no cams or springs being used in any part of the construction.

Hardened steel rollers are placed between the steel shoes of the bed and the four steel tracks which support it, thus reducing all friction to the minimum.

Our patented full toothed continuous register rack locks the bed and the cylinder together at the end of the printing, as well as at the beginning, obviating any possible slurring or wearing of the plates.

The pyramid distribution, consisting of four form rollers, two vibrators, two storage rollers and a connecting rider roller, all running together, gives a most perfect and satisfactory spread of the ink. The back-up motion is positive and noiseless, and can be used as a brake as soon as the belt is shifted onto the loose pulley.

We invite investigation of our new construction, and guarantee satisfactory speed, register, impression, distribution and life.

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No amount of **Ingenious Argument** is as convincing as a practical test - We make photo engravings - If you use them - give us a trial order - That will demonstrate the superiority of our cuts - better than a volume of eulogistic language - You can have our catalogue for the asking -

Philadelphia Photo-Electrotype Co =
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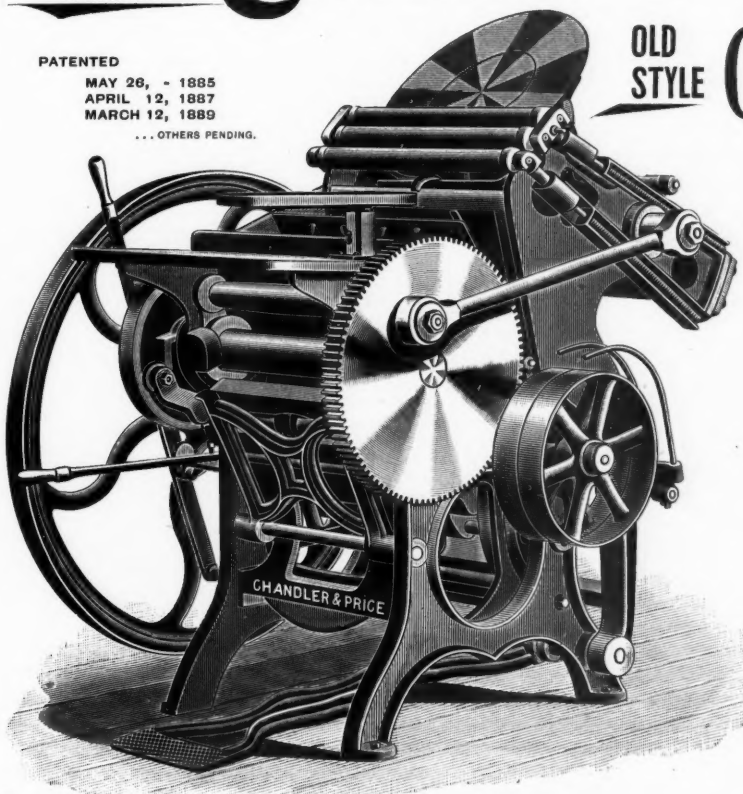
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Not for the Least Money, but Cheapest in the end. A TIME and MONEY SAVER.

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 MAY 26, - 1885
 APRIL 12, 1887
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 ... OTHERS PENDING.

OLD STYLE

GORDON PRESS



... SIZES AND PRICES ...

Eighth Medium, 7 x 11	{ with Throw-off and Depressible Grippers }	= \$150.00
" " 8 x 12	" "	= 165.00
Quarto Medium, 10 x 15	" "	= 250.00
Large Quarto, 12 x 18	" "	= 300.00
★ Half Medium, 14 x 20	" "	= 400.00
★ " " 14½ x 22	" "	= 450.00
Steam Fixtures,	" "	= 15.00
Chandler & Price Fountain, for either size press,		= 20.00
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★ With each Half Medium are four rollers, thus securing superior distribution.

With each press there are three Chases, one Brayer, two sets of Roller Stocks, two Wrenches and one Roller Mold.

No charge for boxing and shipping.

All our goods guaranteed in every respect.

N. B. - None genuine without the name of Chandler & Price, Cleveland, Ohio, cast upon the rocker.

WE CHALLENGE COMPARISON.

Over 5,000 Sold! Not one returned to the manufacturer.

AN UNEQUALED RECORD.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS ONLY.

Buy the BEST at FIRST and thus SAVE REPAIR BILLS.

It's a "Cracker Jack" THE "BENNETT ECONOMICAL" JOB ROOM BENCH.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.



WITH
ROLL-TOP
TOOL CASE
\$25.00

OUR
FULL CABINET
BENCH,
WITH VISE,
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PRICE, \$15.00.
Full Cabinet Bench with Tool Case,
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GOOD MATERIAL, HONESTLY MADE, HANDSOME IN DESIGN.

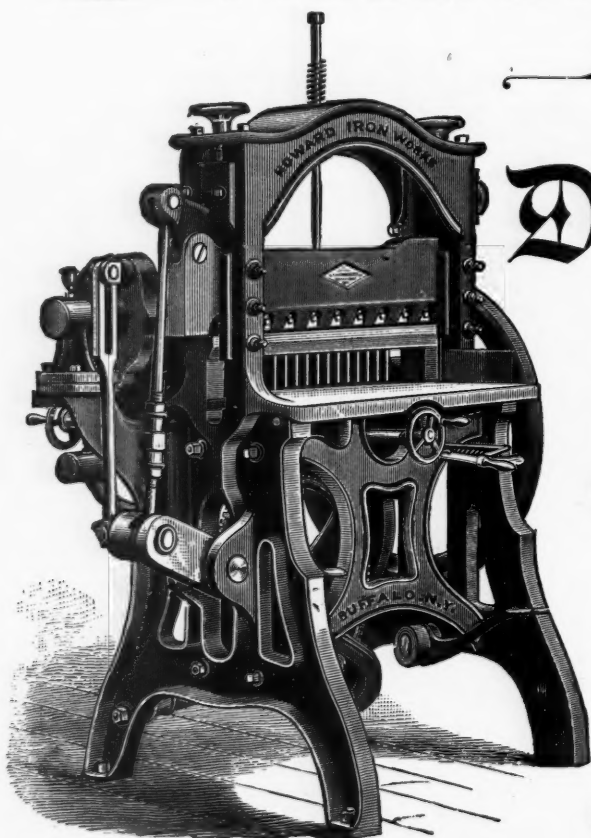
The Bennett "Labor-Savers" for the Composing and Press Rooms make friends wherever they go.

GOOD GOODS ARE GREAT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Respectfully, THE ROCKFORD FOLDER CO., Rockford, Ill.

HOWARD IRON WORKS,

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The
Diamond

WITH....
IMPROVED
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Seven Sizes, 32 to 62 Inches.

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To do without a writing machine is like traveling by stage coach—you may "get there" eventually, but it will take a long time. There are a great many writing machines to be had, but there is only one New Franklin, and when you have it you have the best that money can buy.

Price, \$75.00.



Visible Writing.

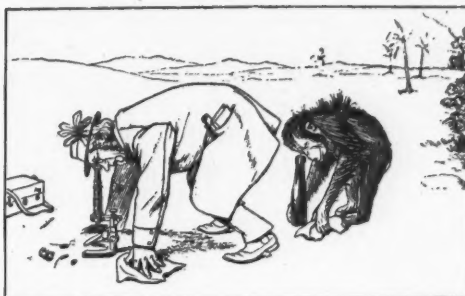
The New Franklin

Is compact, durable and easy to operate. It writes a letter one can feel proud of, and the writing is always in sight. This is one of its strongest points, and we do not see how a machine can be of much use which does not possess it.

We will send a descriptive booklet on request.

TOWER, DAWSON & CO.

Broadway and Duane Street,
NEW YORK.



Looking into things

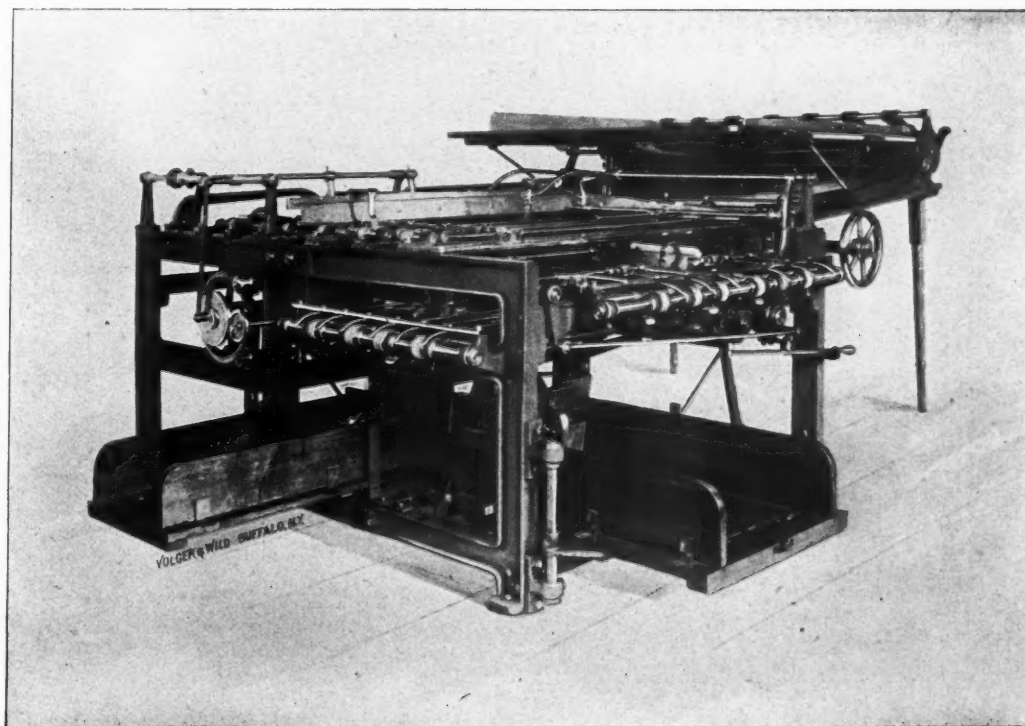
before taking definite action often saves dissatisfaction with the result. If you are about to buy type or printing material of any kind it will pay you to see what we can do for you before placing the order. We can be of special use to you if you need a new press. There may be made at some time in the future a better press than the

American Cylinder

but we are sure this generation will not witness its production. Want of space forbids our saying much about it here, but we will be pleased to send you a nicely printed circular describing it.

— The Manhattan Type Foundry,

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New Monarch Jobbing Folder

— WITH —

Niagara Automatic Feeder.

— MADE BY —

Brown Folding Machine Co.

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OF SPECIAL **MACHINERY**

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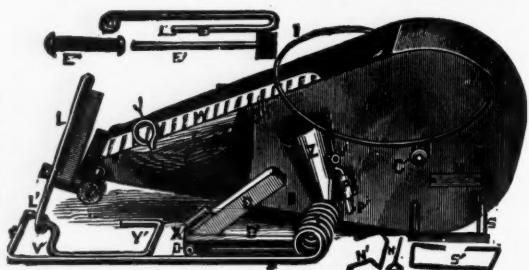
General Machinist,

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OVER 8,000 NOW IN USE. THE MOST PERFECT MACHINES MADE.

With Dick's Mailer, in ten hours, each of six experts, unaided, fits for the mail bags, 20,000 Inter Oceans. Three a second have been stamped.

PRICE, \$20.25, WITHOUT ROYALTY.

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HEBER WELLS,
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Printers' Materials
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We allow Printers a discount on fonts of WOOD TYPE of fifty per cent, and five more for cash.

Large specimen book sent to recognized printers.

WE HAVE A PRACTICALLY
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SIMPLE, CHEAP AND INFALLIBLE.

NO CHEMICALS; no expensive plants. The only process adapted to daily newspaper illustration. Complete outfits, \$15.00 and upwards, according to size. A simple machine renders previous knowledge of engraving unnecessary for the reproduction of cuts. With outfits local papers can produce their own illustrations and stereotype their standing ads, etc. We make stereotyping machinery, power saws, routers, etc. Our combined machines are the best on the market. We warrant everything. Write us.

HOKÉ ENGRAVING PLATE CO., - ST. LOUIS.

The Inland Gnomes.

THESE AND NUMEROUS OTHER CUTS FOR SALE BY

The Inland Printer Co. are contained in new catalogue—just issued—which will be sent on receipt of ten cents in stamps to cover postage and handling.

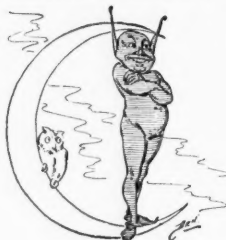
Drawn especially for
THE INLAND PRINTER
by W. W. Denslow.
Copyright, 1894,
by The Inland Printer Co.,
Chicago.



G 1.



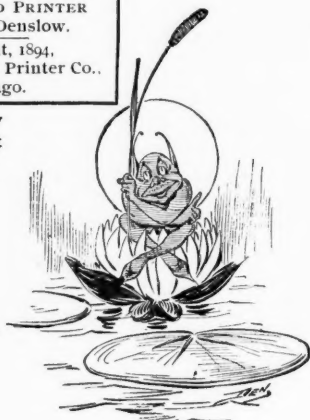
G 2.



G 3.



G 4.



G 5.

PRICE, POSTPAID, 60 CTS. EACH. ORDER BY NUMBER.



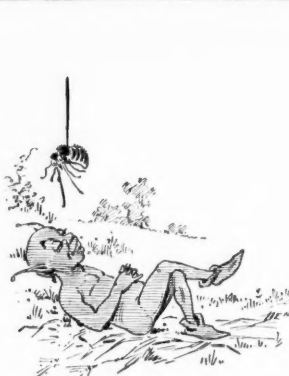
G 6.



G 7.



G 8.



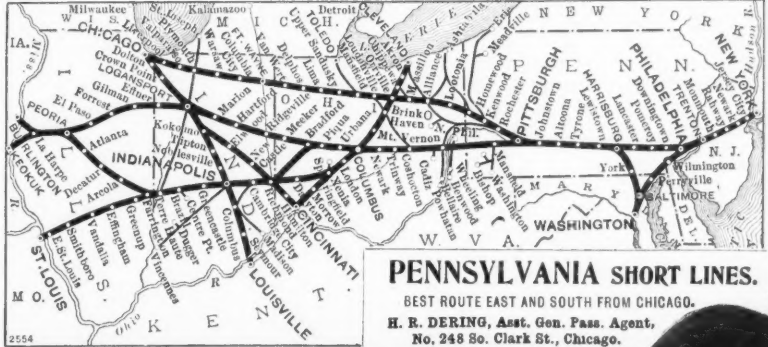
G 9.



G 10.



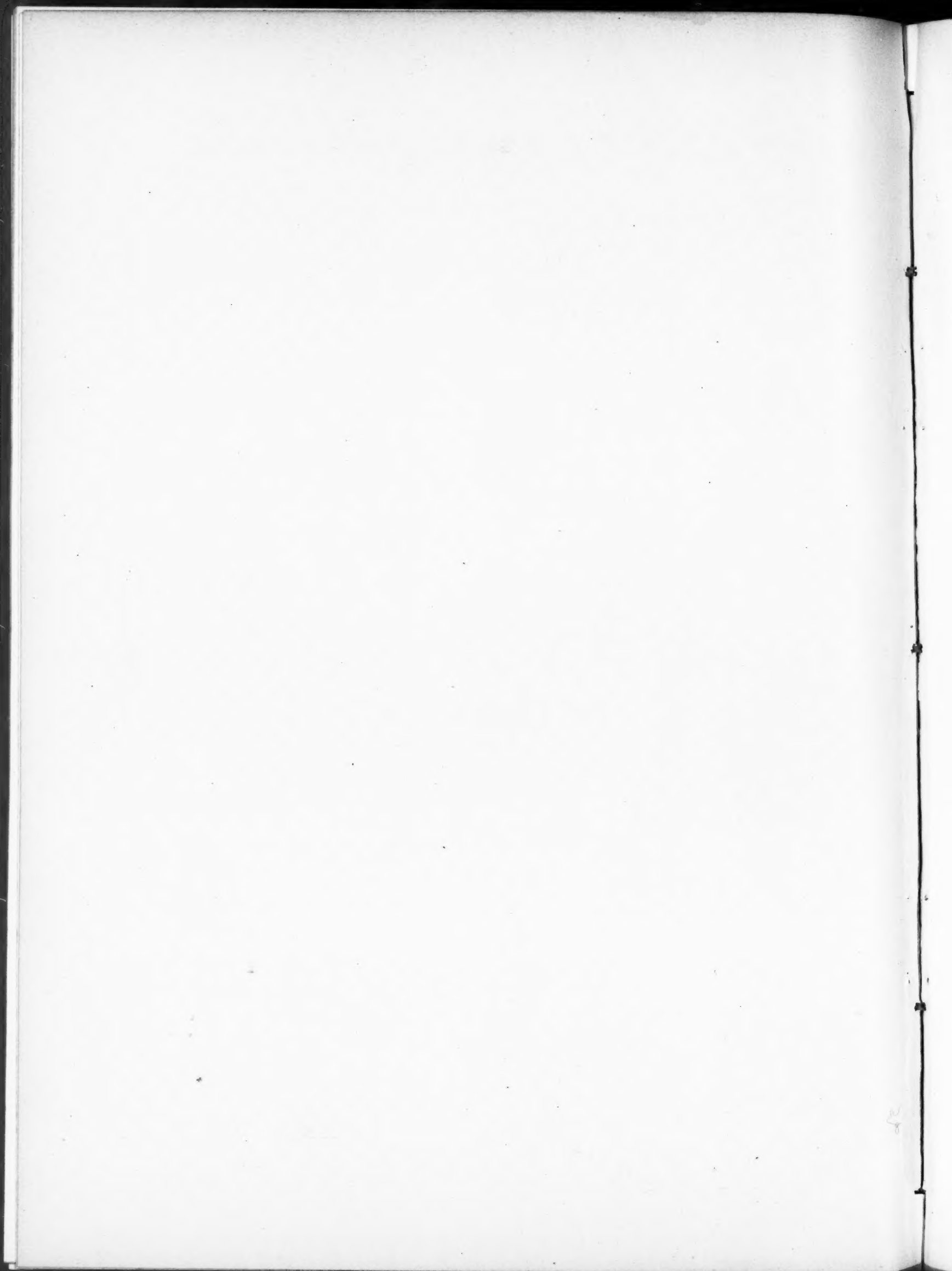
"LOOK AT THE MAP."



Printed on a "Colt's Army Press."
 JOHN THOMSON PRESS COMPANY, Manufacturers,
 New York. Chicago. London.

Three-color Half-tone Reproduction by
 GEORGE H. BENEDICT & Co.,
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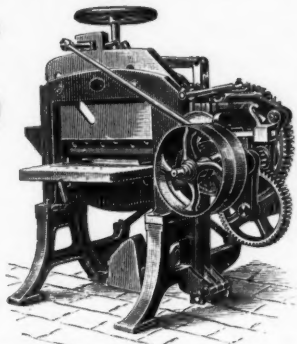
Three-color Process Inks made by
 THE AULT & WIBORG CO.,
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**Machinery
for the whole
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Seven hundred hands employed.
Yearly production about 3,700 machines. Discount to retailers.

No.	Length of Cut.		Price for Hand power.		Price for Steam power.		Self clamp.		Cut Indicator.		Rapid Gauge.	
	Cm.	Inch.	Mk.	\$	Mk.	\$	Mk.	\$	Mk.	\$	Mk.	\$
AB	50	19 3/4	425	101.20	550	131.00	150	35.70	100	23.80	80	19.10
ABa	55	21 1/2	485	115.50	610	145.50	160	38.10	105	25.00	80	19.10
AC	60	23 1/2	575	136.90	700	166.90	175	41.70	110	26.20	85	20.25
ACa	65	25 1/2	650	154.75	775	184.75	185	44.00	115	27.40	85	20.25
AD	71	28	740	176.20	865	206.20	200	47.60	120	28.60	90	21.45
ADa	76	30	825	196.45	950	226.50	220	52.40	125	29.80	90	21.45
AE	83	32 1/2	950	226.20	1075	256.20	240	57.15	125	29.80	95	22.55
A Ea	91	35 1/4	1050	250.00	1175	280.00	250	59.50	130	31.00	95	22.55
AF	95	37 1/2	1150	273.80	1275	303.80	260	61.90	135	32.20	100	23.80
AFa	100	39 1/4	1250	297.60	1375	327.60	280	66.65	140	33.35	100	23.80
AG	108	42	1400	333.35	1525	363.35	315	75.00	145	34.50	105	25.00
AGa	113	44 1/2	1500	357.15	1625	387.15	325	77.50	150	35.70	105	25.00
AH	120	47 1/4	1600	381.00	1725	411.00	340	81.00	155	37.00	110	26.20
AHa	140	55	1950	464.20	2075	494.20	365	86.90	160	38.10	115	27.40
AI	160	60	2275	541.65	2400	571.65	390	92.90	160	38.10	120	28.60
AJ	210	82 1/2	4700	1,119.20	500	119.00	200	47.60

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- Hickok, W. O., Manufacturing Company**, Harrisburg, Pa. Complete rulers' outfits—complete binders' outfits.

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- American Strawboard Co.**, 155 and 157 W. Jackson street, Chicago. Bookbinders' supplies.
- Slade, Hipp & Meloy**, 300 Wabash avenue, Chicago. Also paper-box makers' supplies.

BRASS TYPE FOUNDERS.

- American Type Founders' Co.** See list of branches under Typefounders.
- Missouri Brass Type Foundry Co.**, 1611 S. Jefferson ave., St. Louis, Mo.

CARDS AND CARDBOARD.

- Collins, A. M., Manufacturing Co.**, 527 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

- American Type Founders' Co.** sells Cottrell Country, Monarch and Paragon presses and Campbell hand cylinder presses.
- Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co., The**, New London, Conn.; New York office, 9 and 10 Tribune building; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general western agents, Chicago.
- Goss Printing Press Co.**, 335-351 Rebecca st., near cor. Ashland ave. and Sixteenth st., Chicago.
- Hoe, R., & Co.**, New York. Manufacturers printing presses, electrotype machinery and printing materials.

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- Drach, Chas. A., Electrotype Co.**, corner Pine and Fourth sts. (old Globe-Democrat bldg.), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and stereotypers.
- Franklin Engraving and Electrotyping Co. (formerly A. Zeese & Co.)**, electrotypers, photozinc etchers, half-tone, wax and wood engravers, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.
- Heybach-Bush Co.**, Fifth and Main streets, Louisville, Ky. Most complete establishment in the South.
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- Buffalo Printing Ink Works**, Office and Factory, 10 to 20 Brace street, Buffalo, N. Y.
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- Rosen Ink Works**, 66 and 68 John st., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 34 and 36 W. Monroe st., Chicago.
- Thalmann Printing Ink Co.**, St. Louis and Chicago. Mfrs. job, book and half-tone cut inks.
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JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

- American Type Founders' Co.**, general selling agents for Gally Universal presses.
- Bronson, H.**, Manufacturer Old Style Gordon press, 21 Quincy street, Chicago.
- Golding & Co.**, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago. Highest World's Fair award for Golding Jobber and Pearl presses.
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- Wesel, F., Mfg. Co.**, 11 Spruce st., New York.

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- White, L. & I. J.**, Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturers of paper-cutting knives; superior quality.

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- Zeese, A., & Sons**, half-tone engravers, zinc etchers, map and wood engravers, electrotypers, 300-306 Dearborn street, Chicago.

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Piper, E. J., 44 Hampden st., Springfield, Mass. Improved ruling machines.

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Binner Engraving Co., 195-207 S. Canal st., Chicago. Zinc, half-tone and wood engraving.

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Pittsburgh, 323 Third ave.
Cleveland, 239 St. Clair st.
Cincinnati, 7 Longworth st.
Chicago, 139-141 Monroe st.
Milwaukee, 89 Huron st.
St. Louis, Fourth and Elm sts.
Minneapolis, 24-26 First st., South.
Kansas City, 533 Delaware st.
Omaha, 1118 Howard st.
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Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 183 to 187 Monroe st., Chicago. Superior copper-mixed type on the point system. All kinds of printing materials.

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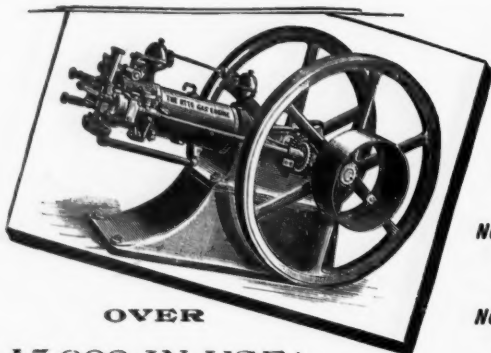
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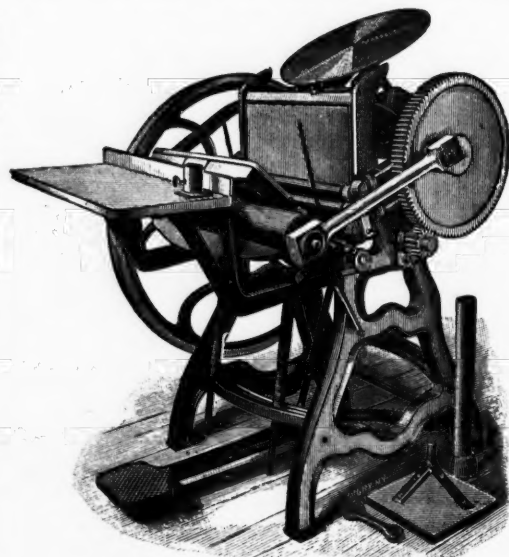
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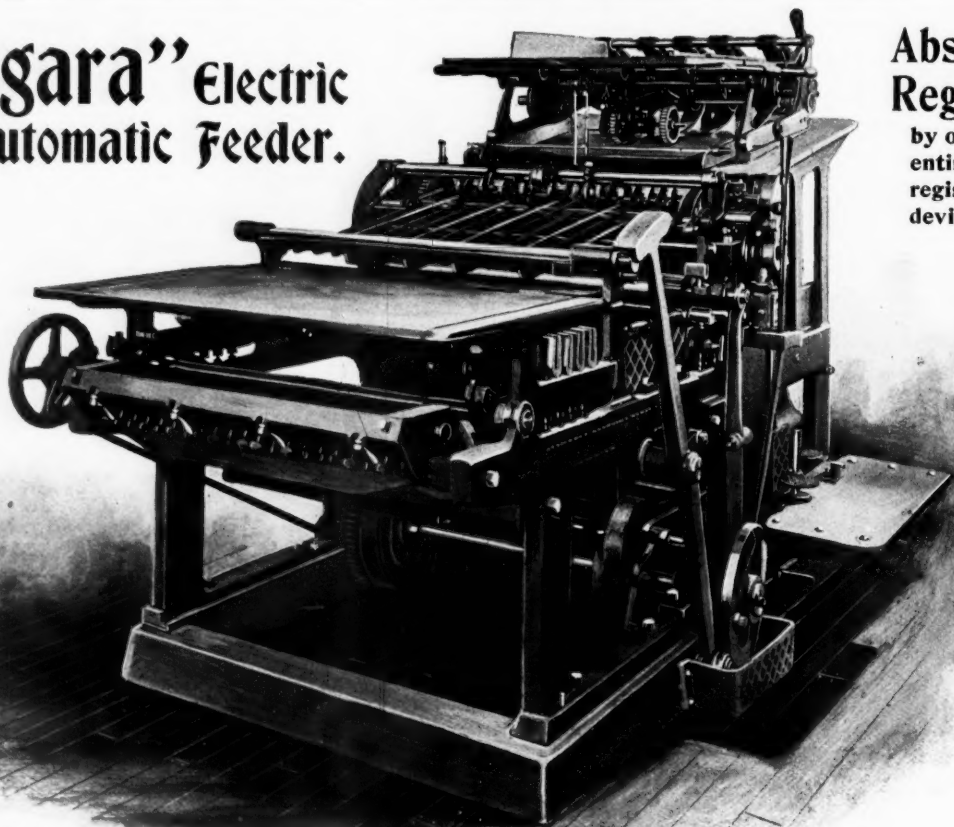
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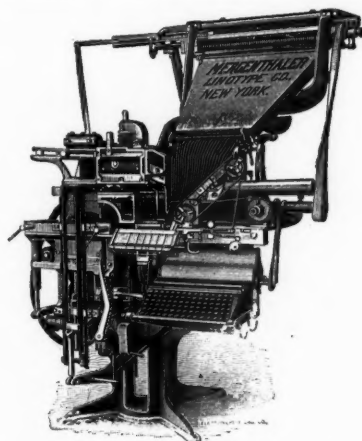
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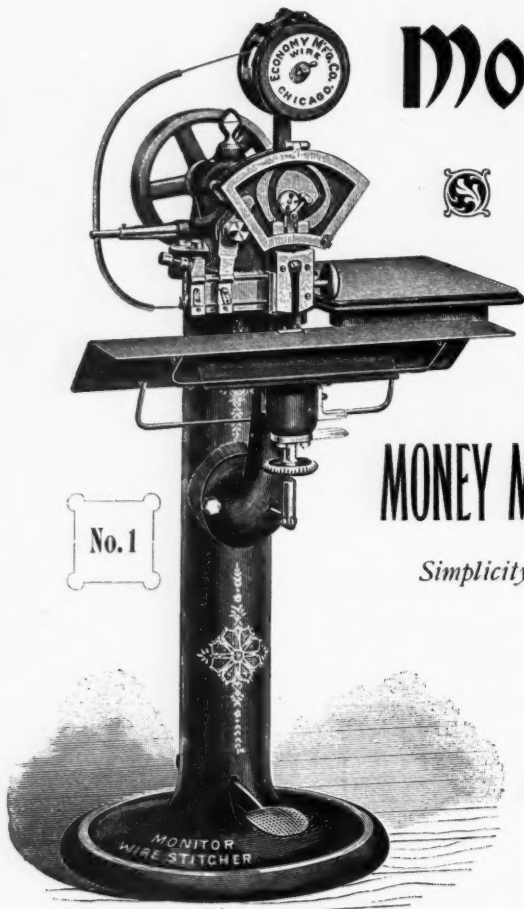
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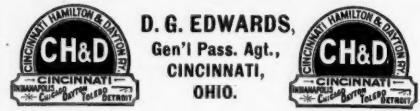
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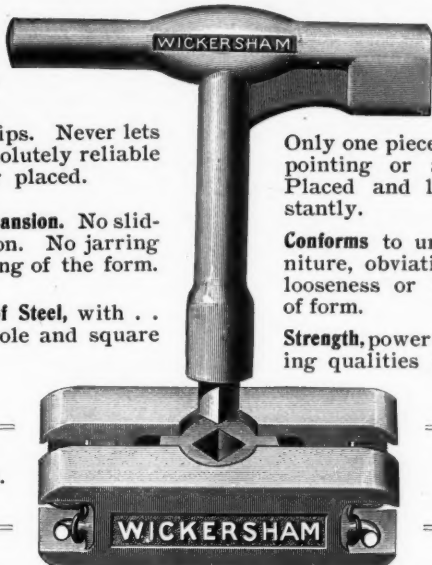
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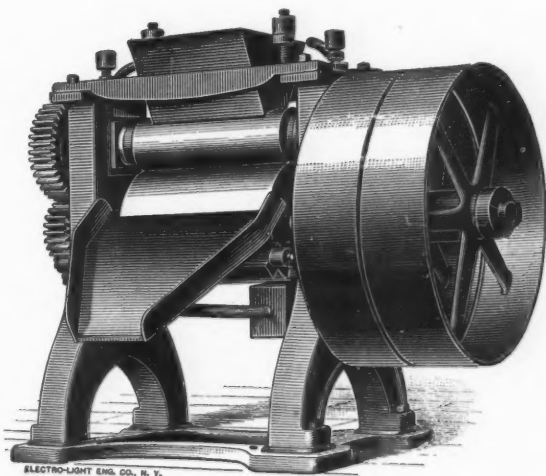


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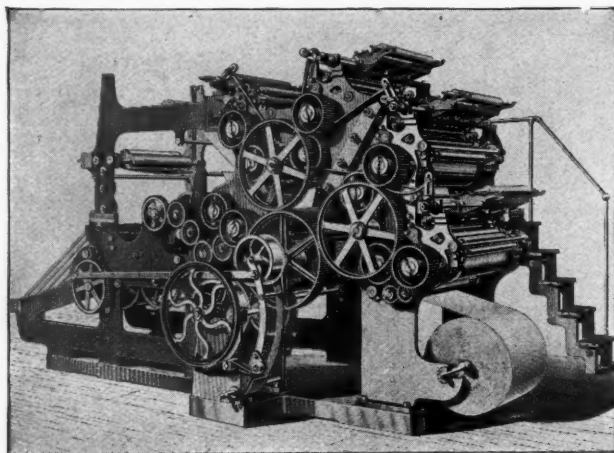
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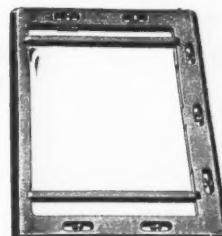
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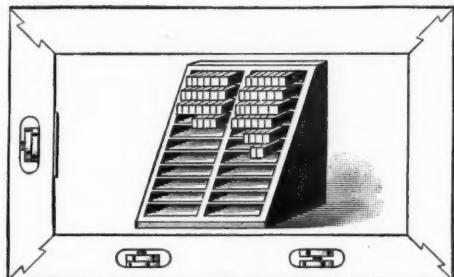
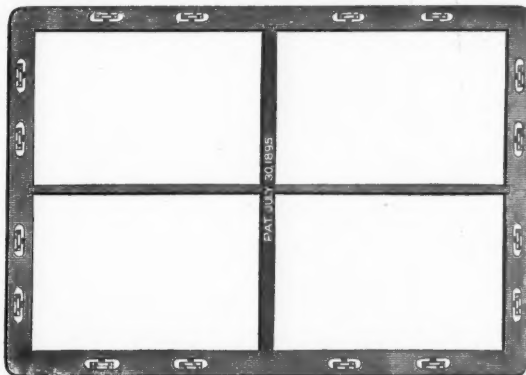
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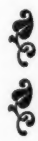
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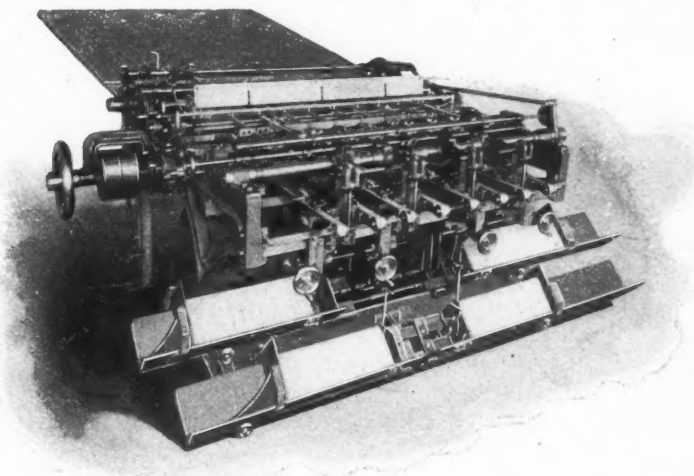


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- | | |
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| 20 The Color Printer.—Earhart. | 5 Photo-Engraving.—Schraubstadter. |
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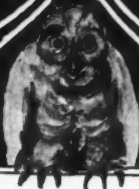
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of
all
Bond
Papers—



FACSIMILE OF LABEL USED ON MAGNA CHARTA BOND PAPER.

Magna
Charta
Bond.

Made from new rag stock.
Free from adulteration.
Perfectly sized.
Long fibre.

THE MAGNA CHARTA BOND PAPERS
ARE ALL FINISHED BY PLATING.....

Blue:

17x22—16, 20 lb.
17x28—20, 24 lb.
19x24—20, 24 lb.

White:

17x22—12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24 lb.
17x28—16, 20, 24, 28 lb.
19x24—16, 18, 20, 24, 28 lb.
22x32—32, 40 lb.

Crushed (in white only):

17x22—16, 20 lb.
17x28—20, 24 lb.
19x24—20, 24 lb.

.... MANUFACTURED BY

RIVERSIDE PAPER COMPANY, Holyoke, Mass.



THIRD PRIZE.

Design submitted by W. E. Van Buren, Irvington-on-Hudson, New York, in the Riverside Paper Company's advertisement competition, conducted by the Inland Printer Company, Chicago.

A 160-page pamphlet containing the 148 designs, complete, full size, offered in this competition, will be sent by The Inland Printer Company, Chicago or New York, on receipt of 50 cents.

TYPE—
NOT
STEREOTYPE.



FOR the Hustling, Progressive, Growing
press economically, we offer the
CAMPBELL "Multipress"
Newspaper, too small, maybe, to stereotype, too big to operate a sheet

This machine prints and folds four, six, or eight page papers at the rate of 4,500 to 5,000 papers per hour, from Flat Forms of Type. It is built under patents 291,521 and 376,053, recently sustained in the United States Courts in the following decisions:
December 11, 1894,
July 2, 1895,
October 26, 1895,
and Final Decree, December 14, 1895,

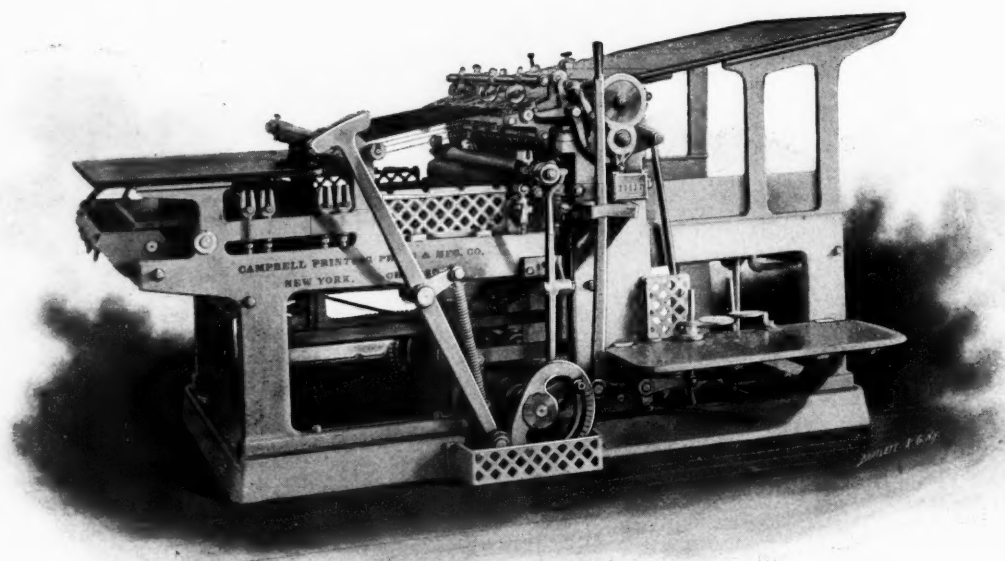
as covering the Duplex Press. We have the sole right to build presses of this nature.
CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS & MFG. CO.
332 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

5,000
Folded Papers
from the
Web.

332 Madison Ave., NEW YORK.
332 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

Delicate Adjustments

—increase labor, worry the pressman and consume valuable time. A mechanical feature of the “**Century**” Pony is that its adjustments are all strong, *simple*, durable. Its vital parts are positive, labor-saving and convenient for the pressman.



To the printer it is a profitable machine to operate. To the pressman it is a labor-saver—a mechanical marvel that shortens his hours and renders the largest returns for his day's work.



Campbell Printing Press & Mfg. Co.

5 Madison Avenue, New York.

334 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

The "Century" Press In Larger Sizes!

SINCE the introduction of the "Century" Pony, early in last year, we have been repeatedly urged to supply the trade with a full line of large sized presses, built in accordance with the ideas peculiar to that press. As the extraordinary earning capacity of the "Century" Pony became more widely known these requests grew in number and frequency, and we determined to comply with the demand.

We now announce that "Century" Presses in the following large sizes are rapidly approaching completion and will, early in next month, be ready for the market:

No. 0. Bed, 43 x 56 . . . Type Form, 38 x 52
No. 1. " 39 x 52 . . . " " 34 x 48

In these machines will be found the features of the "Century" Pony—what they are it is unnecessary to state, as the "Century" is now well known, and is recognized as the initial machine of a new type of press which must supersede all two-revolution presses now in use.

For a few months the production of these machines will, of necessity, be limited; it is, therefore, our intent to distribute them over as large a territory as possible, accepting orders only from representative concerns.

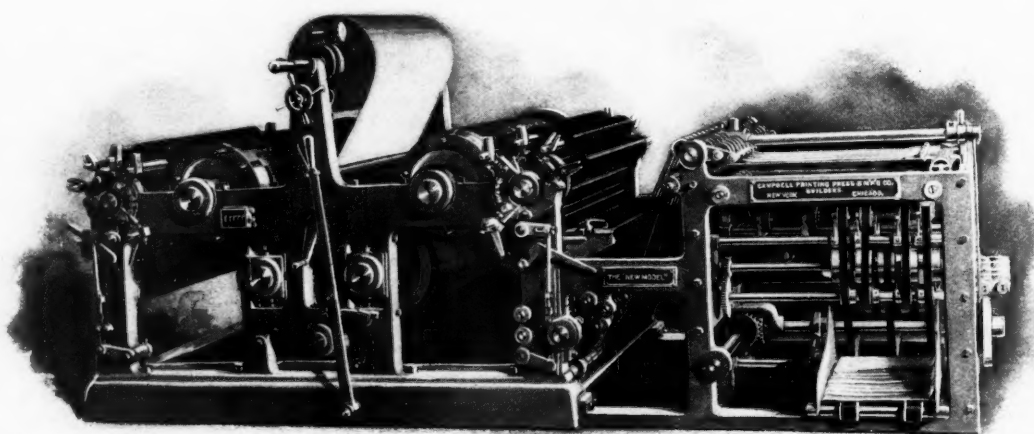


Campbell Printing Press & Mfg. Co.

5 Madison Avenue, New York.
334 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

There is no such word as Fail....

That is the reason of the tremendous success of the "New Model" Web. We *refused* to consider the *impossibility* of high speed with a single folder, or simplicity in adjustment and construction, or low cost of operation.



The "New Model," therefore, stands today as the *one machine* which appeals not only to the circulation and advertising departments, but to the financial as well, for it earns money while it saves money.



Campbell Printing Press & Mfg. Co.

5 Madison Avenue, New York.

334 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Printers'

AN OLD ESTABLISHED
BUSINESS UNDER . . .
A NEW TITLE.

The same
goods
produced

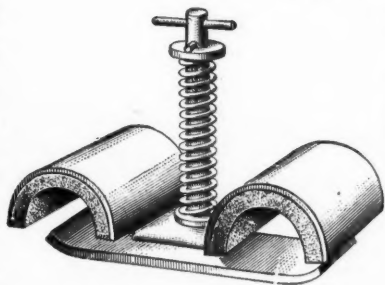
UNDER THE SAME . . .
MANAGEMENT AS WHEN
FOUNDED IN 1880. . . .

Rollers.

which have given the old
firm its reputation for
making the best
Printers' Rollers of any
manufactory in the
United States....

324 & 326 PEARL STREET.
NEW YORK CITY.

Sole Agent in the United States
for the sale of the



Meier
Angle-Roller
Brake.



Send for a Circular.

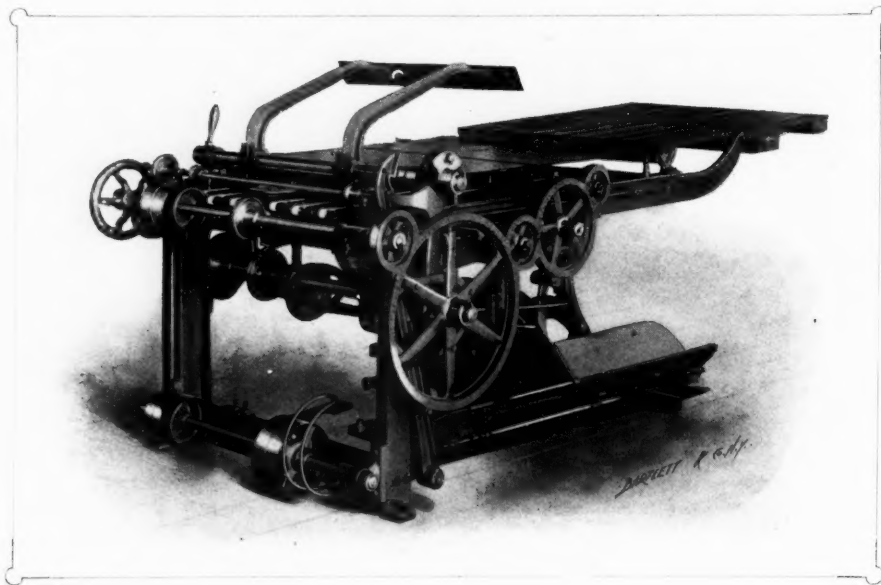
Printers' Rollers,
Roller Composition,
Tablet Glue,
Electric Annihilator.

Are You **making as much money as the volume of your business warrants?**

If not, there is a **LEAK IN YOUR PROFITS.**

Don't throw them away in trying to meet new conditions
with old facilities.

Stop the leak and start a bank account.



WE OFFER INDEPENDENCE IN FOLDING.

ONE Seybold Job Folder handles a range of work usually requiring two to cover. It is so simple that the girl who feeds it can, unaided, make every change and adjustment. Take your pencil and figure—the wages of three hand folders will more than pay for it in a year. After that, it is all profit.

Then think of the jobs you can take that you are now refusing because “there is no money in it by hand,” or because your neighbor folds by machinery and you cannot touch his prices.

Let us send you full particulars.

The Seybold Machine Co.

Makers of Machinery for Bookbinders, Printers, Lithographers, Paper Box Makers,
Paper Mills, Paper Houses, etc.

DAYTON, OHIO—53-55 Louie Street.

NEW YORK CITY—44 Centre Street.

CHICAGO, ILL.—371-373 Dearborn St.

TRADE
“**Bentrovato**”
MARK

Dispels electricity from paper on the press. Apply a very little to tympan, “ZIP!!”—electricity is gone. You can't afford to be without it. Only genuine and reliable bears signature on label. Don't accept worthless substitutes.

All up-to-date dealers have it, or should have it.

Large (8-oz.) bottle, 50 Cents.

Bingham Bros. Co.

Sole Manufacturers,

... 49-51 Rose Street,
New York.

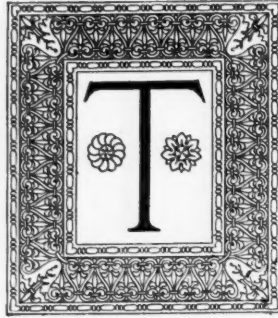
Also...

“Machine-cast” Printers' Rollers.

Composition.

Padding Glues.

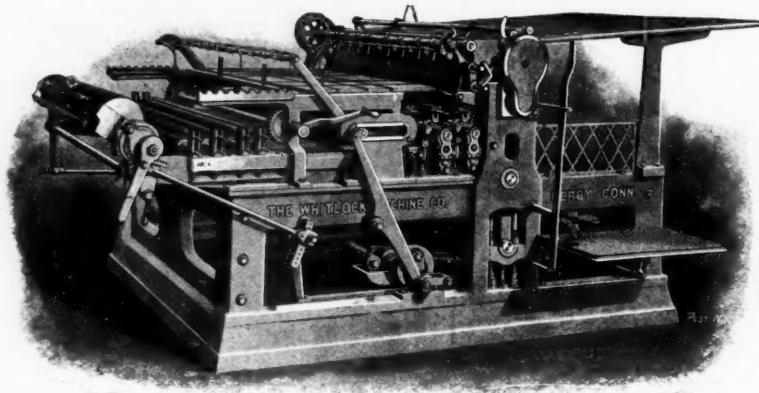
5-lb. Cake PADDING GLUE, \$1.25. Try it; you will not regret it.



THESE TIMES demand of printers
production of the highest quality,
in the greatest quantity, at the least
productive expense. : : : : : :

THE PATENTED FEATURES incorporated in
Whitlock Presses

(and found in them only) encompass these ends in a man-
ner unapproached by any other machine in the market.



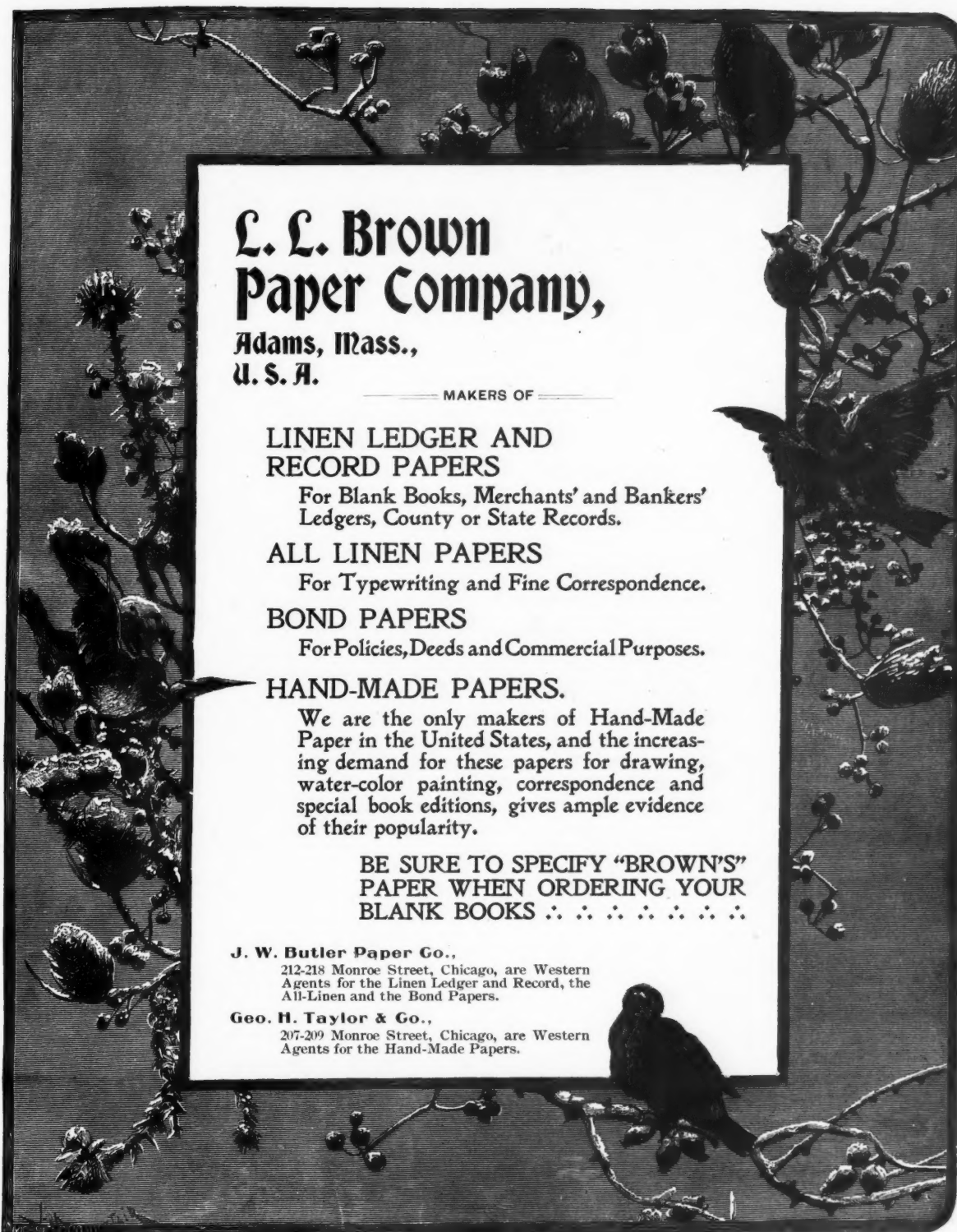
WRITE AND LEARN.

The Whitlock Machine Co.

NEW YORK:
Times Building, 41 Park Row.

BOSTON:
Mason Building, Corner Milk and Kilby Streets.

ST. LOUIS:
307½ Pine Street.



**L. L. Brown
Paper Company,**

**Adams, Mass.,
U. S. A.**

MAKERS OF

**LINEN LEDGER AND
RECORD PAPERS**

For Blank Books, Merchants' and Bankers'
Ledgers, County or State Records.

ALL LINEN PAPERS

For Typewriting and Fine Correspondence.

BOND PAPERS

For Policies, Deeds and Commercial Purposes.

HAND-MADE PAPERS.

We are the only makers of Hand-Made
Paper in the United States, and the increas-
ing demand for these papers for drawing,
water-color painting, correspondence and
special book editions, gives ample evidence
of their popularity.

**BE SURE TO SPECIFY "BROWN'S"
PAPER WHEN ORDERING YOUR
BLANK BOOKS**

J. W. Butler Paper Co.,
212-218 Monroe Street, Chicago, are Western
Agents for the Linen Ledger and Record, the
All-Linen and the Bond Papers.

Geo. H. Taylor & Co.,
207-209 Monroe Street, Chicago, are Western
Agents for the Hand-Made Papers.

A. ZEESE & SONS,

(INCORPORATED.)

PHOTO- PROCESS ENGRAVING

HALF-TONE

ZINC ETCHING

COLOR WORK

MAP AND WOOD

ENGRAVING

ELECTROTYPING



TELEPHONE
HARRISON 605

300-306 Dearborn St.,
CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.

The Writing is always in sight

in operating a New Franklin Typewriter, and the operator can produce more work because of this feature alone. It has the universal arrangement of key-board, and therefore can be operated at sight by any operator. It is compact and takes up but a small amount of space. Being built of the very best material, it lasts longer and wears better.

PRICE,
\$75



There are other good points about the New Franklin, and we will be pleased to send on request a booklet giving some of them.

TOWER, DAWSON & CO.

Broadway and Duane Street,
NEW YORK.

The Wickersham Quoin

REQUIRES ONLY A TRIAL TO PROVE ITS SUPERIORITY.

PRICE PER DOZEN, \$2.50. KEYS, EACH, 50 CENTS.



Perfectly Reliable

wherever placed, remaining square and true, and, best of all, never letting go or slipping.

Holds against wood or iron.

Direct Spread,

with no sliding motion; thus an absolutely true lockage without skewing, jarring, or springing the form.

Quickest Lock-up

in use; only one piece to handle; no pointing or adjusting; placed and locked instantly.

MADE IN TWO SIZES. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Made by the

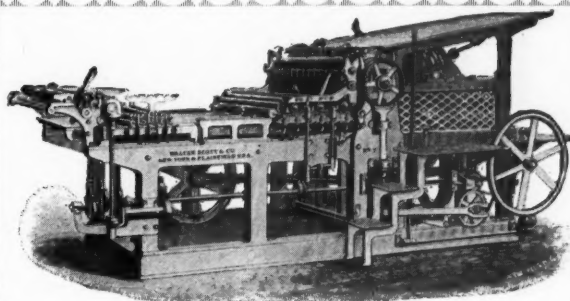
WICKERSHAM QUOIN CO. - BOSTON, MASS.

Scott Printing Presses

"If not superior to all others, are certainly inferior to none."

Unequaled for

**Speed,
Durability and
Accuracy of
Register.**



Class I.—Stop Cylinder.

They are

**Safe,
Sure and
Satisfactory
to the user.**

We manufacture sixty-seven different kinds of Printing Presses, besides Electrotypes and Stereotype Machinery. The machines are covered by over one hundred patents, besides half as many now pending. Our illustrated catalogue, giving full descriptions of these presses, will be sent on request.

New York Office, - Times Building.

Chicago Office, - Monadnock Block.

St. Louis Office, - Security Building.

Walter Scott & Co.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.



It is not even Interesting....

to hear constantly of what people are about to do or are willing to do. Deeds speak louder than words. We do the business, others the talking. If you want rock-bottom prices, come to us. We carry a complete line of material, machinery and type, and as we keep buying and selling all the time, we have on hand always the latest and best.

We sell the American Cylinder, a press you will be sure to be interested in.

The Manhattan Type Foundry,

54 Frankfort St., NEW YORK.

A Halo of Glory

set with shining shekels awaits the printer who is first in his community to introduce the

**There is
a growing
demand**

**Evelyn
Tint Block
Process**

for artistic printing, and the fellow who is best fitted to do it will catch the creamiest jobs sure as fate. By its use you "whet" public curiosity and its attendant interests by producing more effective printing than your competitor. Over 3,000 printers use and praise it because popularity and increased business follow. Let us prove our preaching. Put us to the test. Ask for testimonials, samples, etc.

**Ornaments for
Book and Job Work.**

Our catalogue, size of *The Inland Printer*, printed in twenty colors and tints, shows over 1,000 artistic designs in sectional vignettes, head, tail, corner and side pieces, ornamental borders, pictorial blocks, initial letters, etc. These goods are all novelties, original with us, and have been designed to enable the compositor to more fully cope with the pen artist in embellishing superior printing. Sent **only** on receipt of 25 cents.

Preston Fiddis Company,

(Successors to EVELYN PATENT TINT BLOCK CO.)

PRINTERS' SUPPLIES.

BALTIMORE, MD.



IF YOU ARE DISSATISFIED in any way with your Blank Books, have them made of the celebrated **Scotch Linen Ledger**, and you will adopt this brand permanently.     

PARSONS PAPER COMPANY,
     **HOLYOKE, MASS.**


Send for Samples




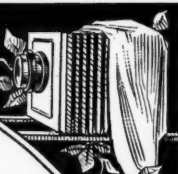


LON SANDERS, PRES.

Sanders Engraving Co.

Engravings by  all Methods.

HALF-TONE PHOTO ENGRAVING ZINC-COPPER ETCHING.

314 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
 TELEPHONE 3800.



**Fixed for
Business.**

You can't give us anything too hard—don't care what sort of a numbering machine you may have use for, if you'll give us an inkling of what work it's to do, we will make it for you. We've figured out so many "puzzlers" of late, that we are not afraid to tackle anything in the line of numbering machines. Get our new catalogue, and if you can't find what you want among the regulars, let us know what you have in your head.

Jos. Wetter & Co.

20 and 22 Morton Street,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Do You Rule?

That is, do you rule paper? If so, you need Ruling Pens. We have a large stock on hand. Our

Extra Blue Paste

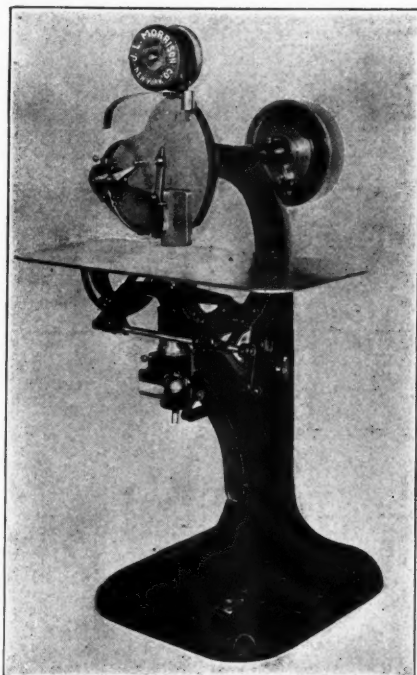
is the best thing for making Blue Ink for feint line ruling.

GANE BROTHERS & CO.

116-120 Market Street,
CHICAGO.

Bookbinders' Supplies.

"Before you can say Jack Robinson"



ISN'T IN IT WITH THE INSTANTANEOUS ADJUSTMENT OF OUR

"New Perfection No. 7"

FROM ONE SHEET TO SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF AN INCH
"QUICK AS A WINK."

Send for folders and information to

The J. L. Morrison Co.

15-17 Astor Place,
NEW YORK.



Printers Attention!

You use
PLATED · COATED · and ENAMELED ·
PAPERS · very largely · · ·

You are troubled in finding a
BLACK INK that will work smoothly ·
cover thoroughly and yet
NOT **PICK** the face off these delicately
faced papers · IS IT NOT SO ?

Well, we can fix you out, if you are so troubled and
you need pay no fancy price for the **INK**.

Write to us · · · · · This Sheet a Sample · ·

THE **AULT** AND
WIBORG Co

CINCINNATI ·
NEW YORK ·
CHICAGO ·



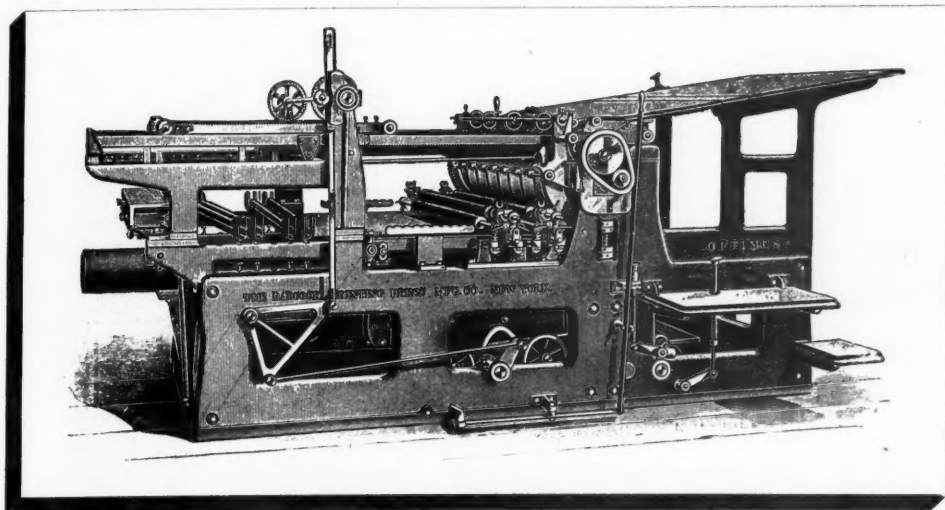
CINCINNATI. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co.

New London, Conn.

C. A. COLLORD,
Manager New York Office,
9-10 Tribune Building.

Optimus and Dispatch



Optimus

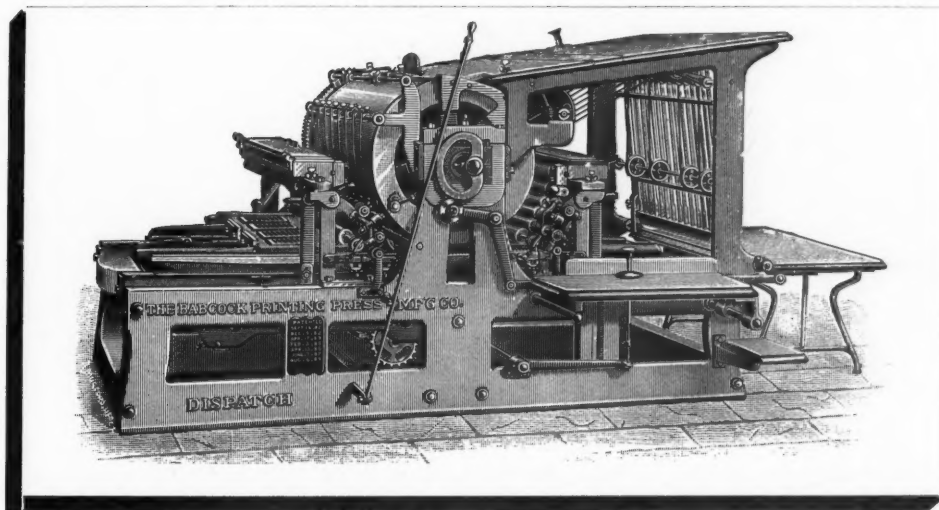
Two-Revolution Press.

The only perfect front-delivery—printed side up—without fly, grippers, or adjustment of any nature, from smallest to largest sheet. Built especially heavy for fine half-tone, catalogue, book and letterpress work. The BEST Two-Revolution Press ever constructed. Nine sizes.

Dispatch

Drum Cylinder Press.

A rapid Drum Cylinder Press for newspaper and plain job work. Speed 2500 to 3000 per hour.



Barnhart Bros. & Spindler General Western Agents for

183 to 187 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.



For sale by
Minnesota Type Foundry Co., St. Paul, Minn.
Great Western Type Foundry, Kansas City, Mo.
St. Louis Printers Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Great Western Type Foundry, Omaha, Neb.



The Babcock Optimus Two-Revolution
Dispatch Drum Cylinder Press
Standard " " "
Regular and Country
And other presses of this Company.

Send for
Catalogues.

This page is set in Barnhart Bros. & Spindler's new Tudor Text Series.

FEBRUARY

High Grade Illustrating & Engraving

The Binner Engraving Co.

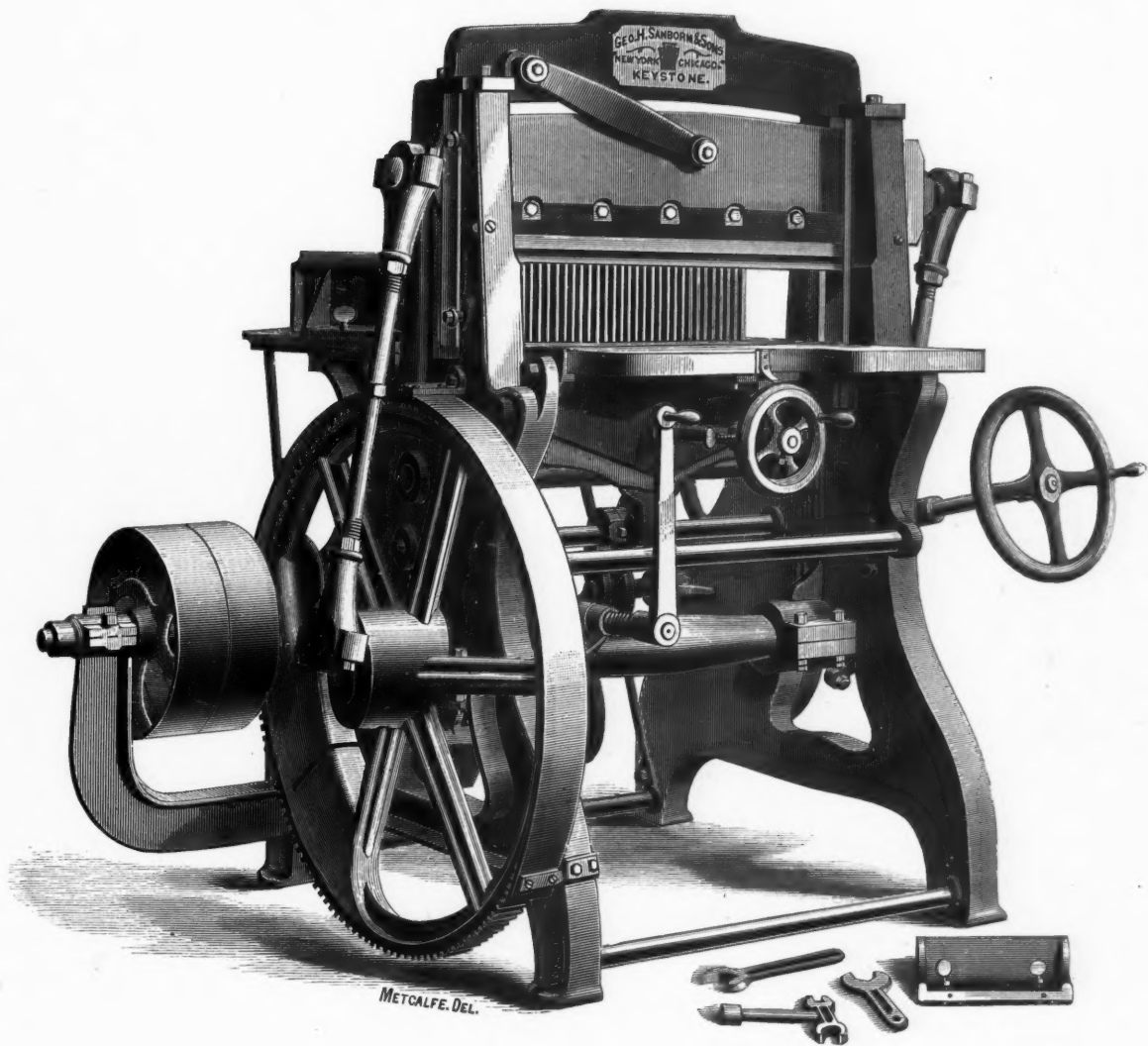
195-207 South Canal St. Chicago

NOTE... We missed February—did you notice it? Not wishing to slight Cupid, we decided to run our special February or St. Valentine's plate in this number.
 BINNER ENGRAVING CO., Chicago.

ENLARGED EDITION
 "MODERNIZED ADVERTISING"

Sent on receipt of Ten Cents postage. If you have the first two editions, you want this one. Remember it is full of new and novel designs. We claim originality.

...SANBORN'S...
"Keystone" Cutter



GEO. H. SANBORN & SONS

69 Beekman Street, NEW YORK

42 & 44 West Monroe Street, CHICAGO



MANZ & Co.

Engravers,
Electrotypers
... AND ...
Commercial Photographers,

183 and 187 Monroe Street,
Chicago.



LONG DISTANCE, BRANCH EXCHANGE
TELEPHONE SERVICE.

Main Office

183-187 Monroe Street. Main 217.

Electrotyping Department . .

200-202 Clinton Street. Main 217.

Photographic Department . .

192-194 Van Buren Street. Main 217.

Engraving Department

183-187 Monroe Street. Main 217.



Correspondence invited.
Estimates cheerfully furnished.
Write us before placing your orders.

(Mention The Inland Printer.)

NOTICE.—Electrotypes of this border, mortised, \$4.75. Other sizes at proportionate prices.



66



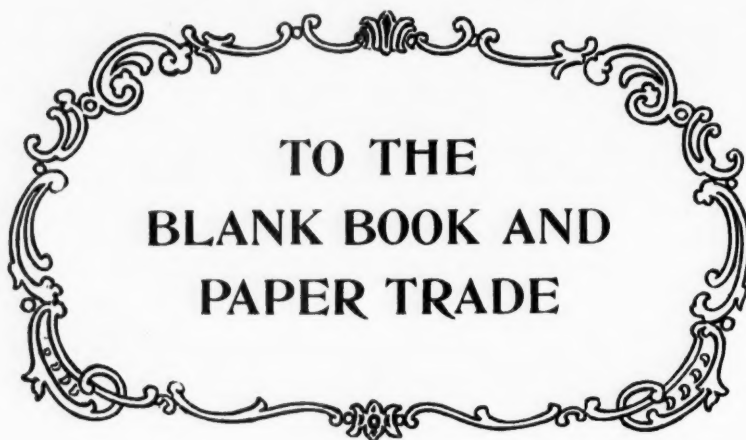
WHEN THE
SWALLOWS
HOMeward
FLY"

And at all other times in the year, the Inks manufactured by The Queen City Printing Ink Company, Cincinnati, can be relied upon to give the best results. There may be other makes, there may be other qualities, and there may be other prices, but the goods put upon the market by this concern never fail to produce the finest work, to do it at a minimum of trouble so far as the pressroom is concerned, and at the same time the prices charged are reasonable, when quality is considered. All the newest colors and shades. Always up to date. Write for specimens and information.



THE QUEEN CITY
PRINTING INK CO.
CINCINNATI.

CHICAGO:
347 DEARBORN STREET.



*Office of The Fairfield Paper Company,
Fairfield, Mass.*

Gentlemen:

We are making and placing on the market a first-class

“Linen Ledger and Record Paper.”

These papers will be designated by a watermark in each sheet
facsimile of said watermark herewith shown:

FAIRFIELD PAPER CO	1895	FAIRFIELD
LINEN LEDGER		MASS.U.S.A.

Our facilities for producing first-class Ledger Papers are not excelled. Our spring water is of remarkable purity. We ask a comparison with any brands made, and your testing will prove our skill and satisfy your judgment.

Our second-grade Ledger is watermarked:

WORONOCO LINEN LEDGER	1895
-----------------------	------

It has a strong fiber and a desirable writing surface.

The above brands of Paper are on sale at the principal Paper Warehouses in the cities of the United States and Canada.

Selling Agents: {	THE LOUIS SNIDER PAPER CO., 221 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio. JOHN F. SARLE, 58 John Street, New York, N. Y. GEO. H. TAYLOR & CO., 207-209 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
-------------------	--



The chances
... are ...
100 to 1

That the quoins you are using are daily damaging your type by spreading at the top when worked with the key, and thus throwing the type off its feet.

We are taking such quoins out, when of standard make, and putting in the

**IMPROVED
Brower Quoin**

which is, mechanically, the most perfect quoin ever made, charging merely a nominal difference.

Write us for circular, giving full particulars and terms. We shall not continue the above trading indefinitely.

**Union Quoin
Company,**

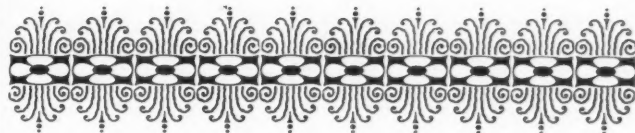
358 Dearborn St.
Chicago.



UNION GALLEY RACK.



Write to the
Moser-Burgess Paper Co.
237-239 Monroe St.
Chicago
for a copy of
“A Deep Impression”
It will interest you.



YOU CAN SAVE GOOD MONEY   

BY AID OF ...

The Thorne

OFFICE OF THE EVENING GLOBE,
SAGINAW, MICH., Jan. 28, 1896.
THORNE TYPESETTING MACHINE CO.,
Chicago, Ill.:

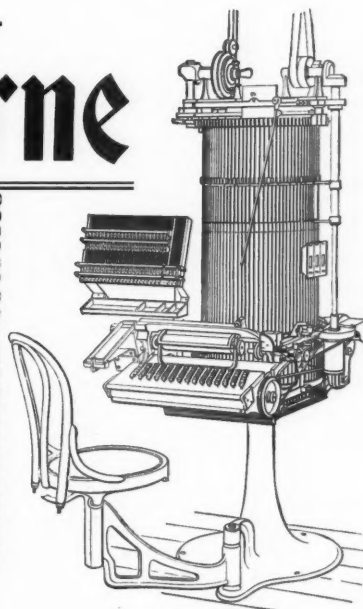
Gentlemen,—Below is a record made on our Thorne machine with our operators for the past week:

Total hours, 47:30—setting 276,300 ems.

Yours very truly,
JAS. H. NICHOLS, Foreman.

OFFICE OF
WEEKLY LAW BULLETIN,
COLUMBUS, OHIO, Jan. 24, 1896.
THORNE TYPESETTING MACHINE CO.,
Chicago, Ill.:

Gentlemen,—Mr. Seymour, with Hartman spacing, yesterday set 66,770 ems (bookwork), ten-point type, in eight and one-quarter hours.
Yours, C. G. JAHN.



Consider these facts.

Price...\$1,800. This price is several hundred dollars less than that of any other machine upon the market.

Capacity...5,000 to 9,000 ems per hour. Its daily, weekly and monthly average is greater than any other machine in use.

Economy...It is profitably employed where hand composition is only sixteen cents per thousand ems, as well as in fine metropolitan offices.

Typography...Absolute hand-set results are obtained. It is recognized as the Preserver of Fine Typography.

Simplicity...Its construction is the most simple. No machinist is required; no mass of mechanism; no gas or melting metal.

THE THORNE TYPESETTING MACHINE CO.

NEW YORK—34 Park Row.

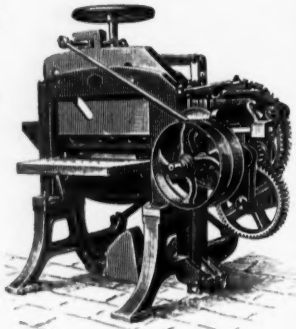


CHICAGO—139 Monroe Street.

PAPER-CUTTING MACHINES.

SPECIALTY SINCE
....1855....

**Machinery
for the whole
Paper
Industry...**

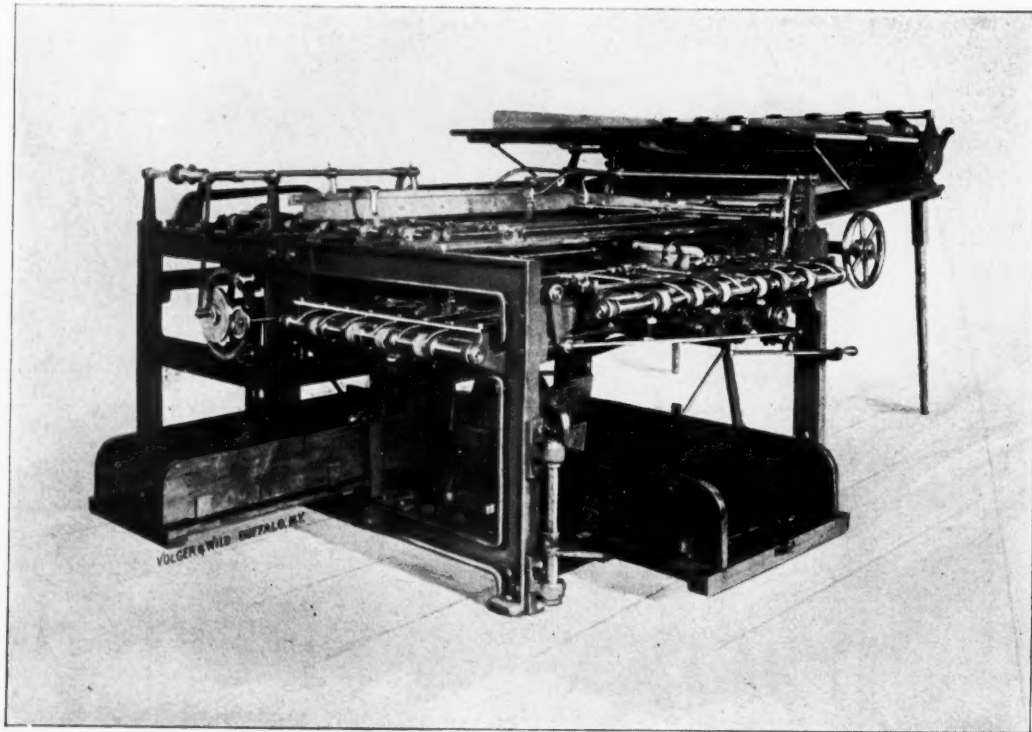


Seven hundred hands employed.
Yearly production about 3,700 machines. Discount to retailers.

No.	Length of Cut.		Price for Hand power.		Price for Steam power.		Self clamp.		Cut Indicator.		Rapid Gauge.	
	Cm.	Inch.	Mk.	\$	Mk.	\$	Mk.	\$	Mk.	\$	Mk.	\$
AB	50	19 1/4	425	101.20	550	131.00	150	35.70	100	23.80	80	19.10
ABa	55	21 1/2	485	115.50	610	145.50	160	38.10	105	25.00	80	19.10
AC	60	23 1/2	575	136.90	700	166.90	175	41.70	110	26.20	85	20.25
ACa	65	25 1/2	650	154.75	775	184.75	185	44.00	115	27.40	85	20.25
AD	71	28	740	176.20	865	206.20	200	47.60	120	28.60	90	21.45
ADa	76	30	825	196.45	950	226.50	220	52.40	125	29.80	90	21.45
AE	83	32 1/2	950	226.20	1075	256.20	240	57.15	125	29.80	95	22.55
AEd	91	35 1/2	1050	250.00	1175	280.00	250	59.50	130	31.00	95	22.55
AF	95	37 1/2	1150	273.80	1275	303.80	260	61.90	135	32.20	100	23.80
AFa	100	39 1/2	1250	297.60	1375	327.60	280	66.65	140	33.35	100	23.80
AG	108	42	1400	333.35	1525	363.35	315	75.00	145	34.50	105	25.00
AGa	113	44 1/2	1500	357.15	1625	387.15	325	77.50	150	35.70	105	25.00
AH	120	47 1/4	1600	381.00	1725	411.00	340	81.00	155	37.00	110	26.20
AHa	140	55	1950	464.20	2075	494.20	365	86.90	160	38.10	115	27.40
AI	160	60	2275	541.65	2400	571.65	390	92.90	160	38.10	120	28.60
AJ	210	82 1/2	4700	1,119.20	500	119.00	200	47.60

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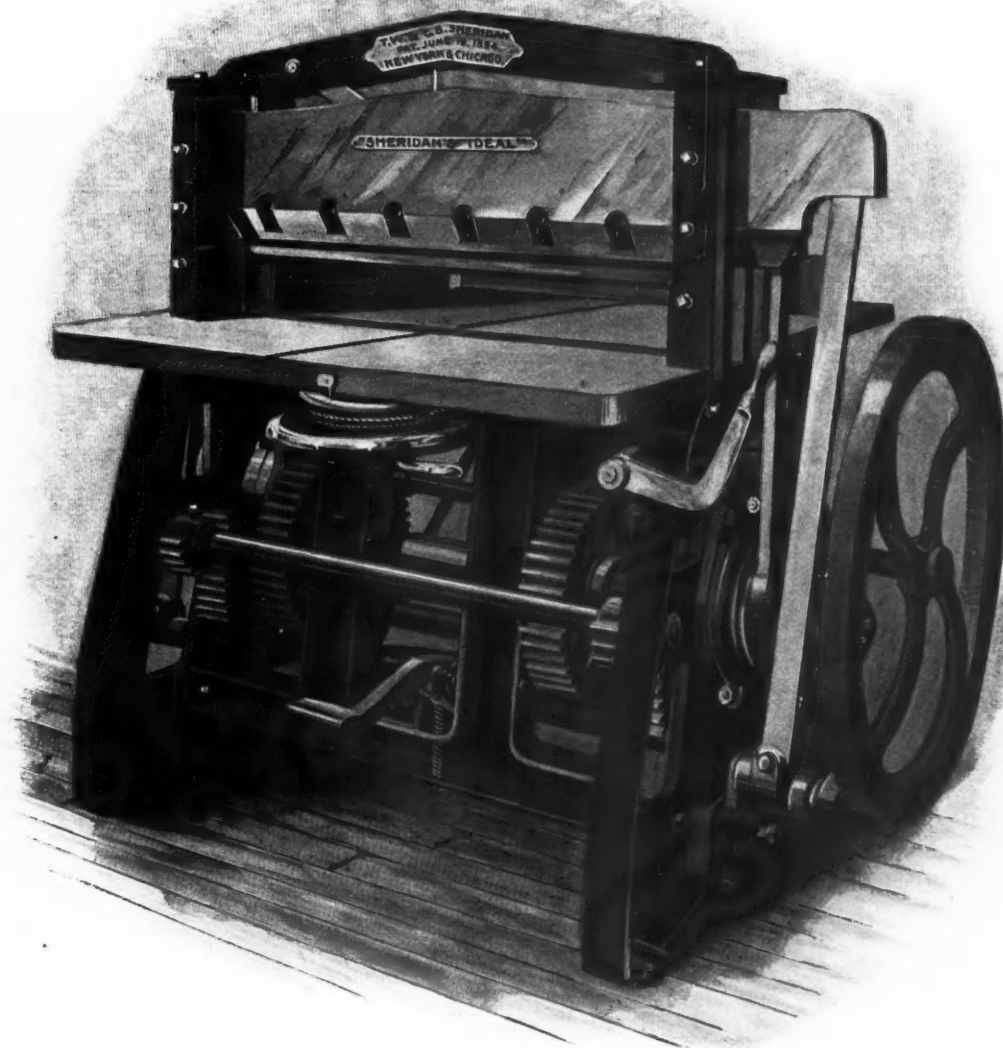
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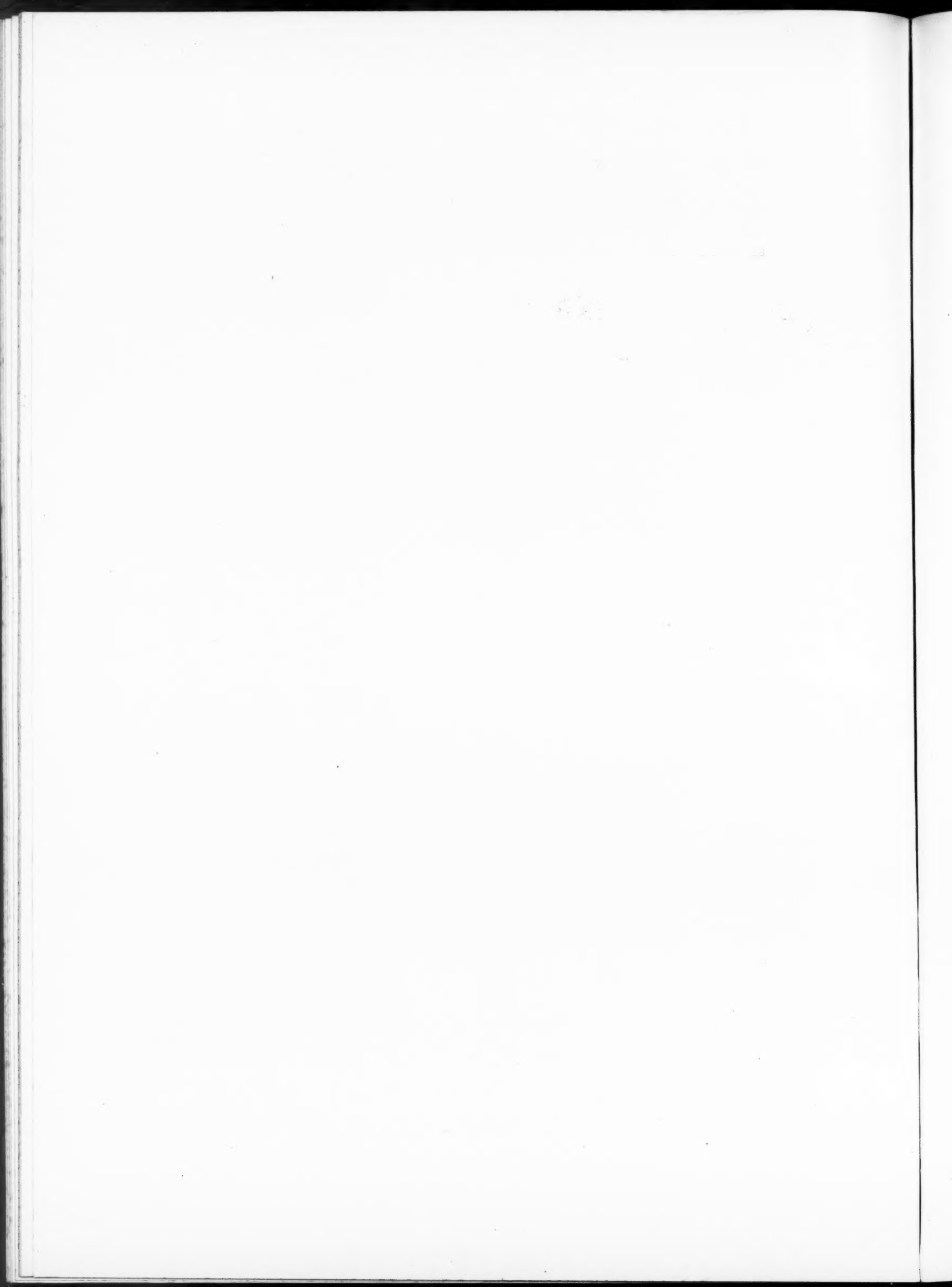
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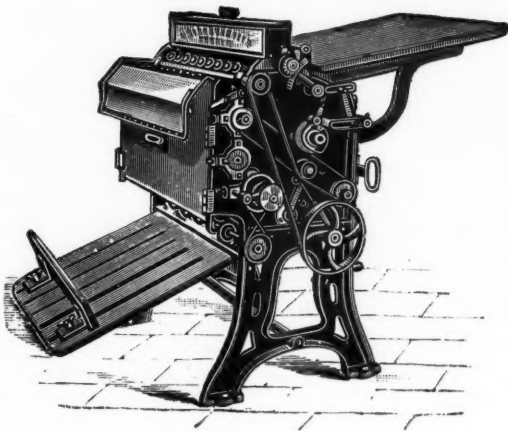
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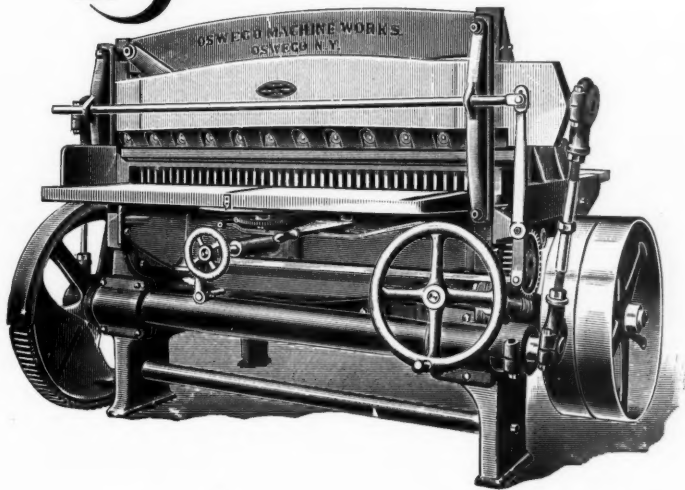
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



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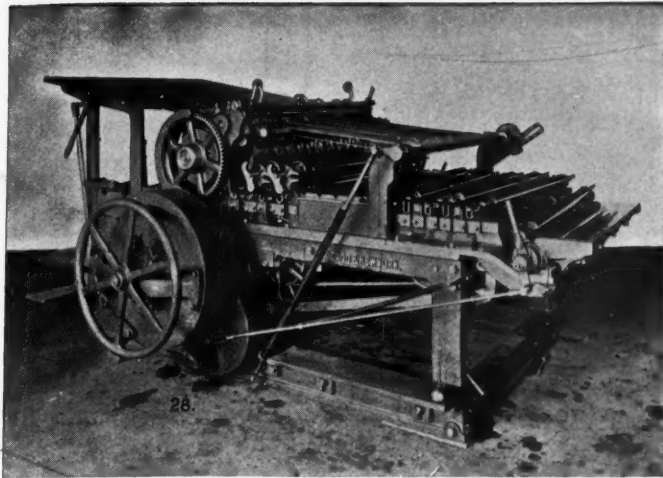
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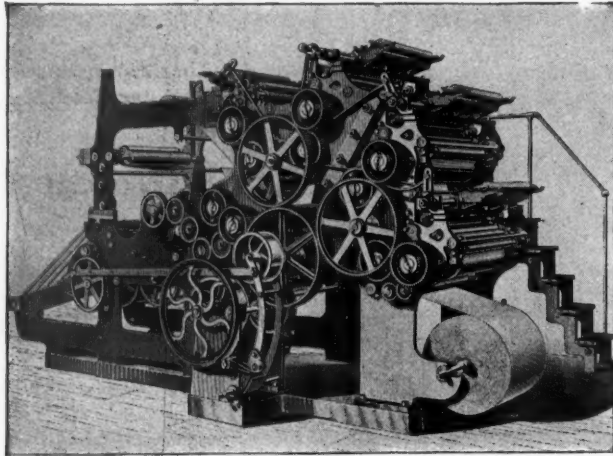
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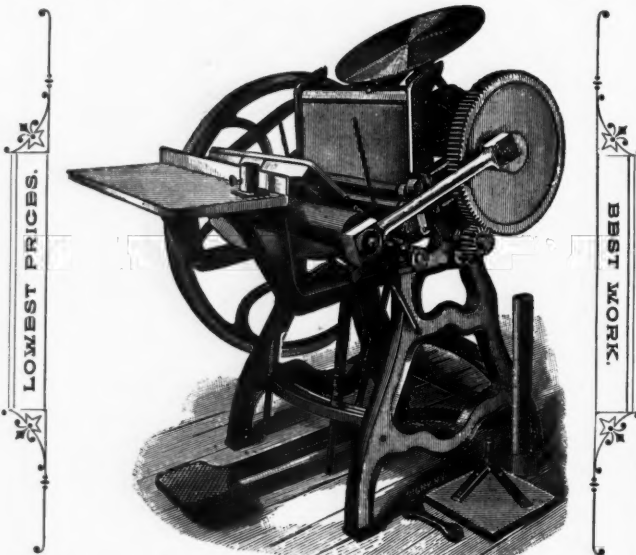
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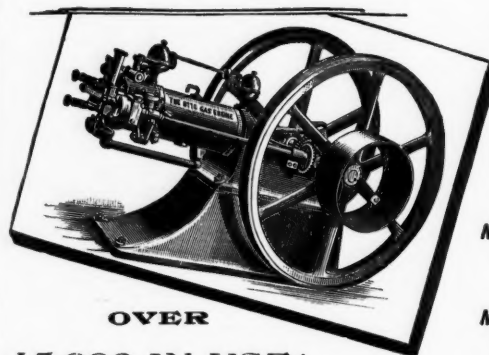
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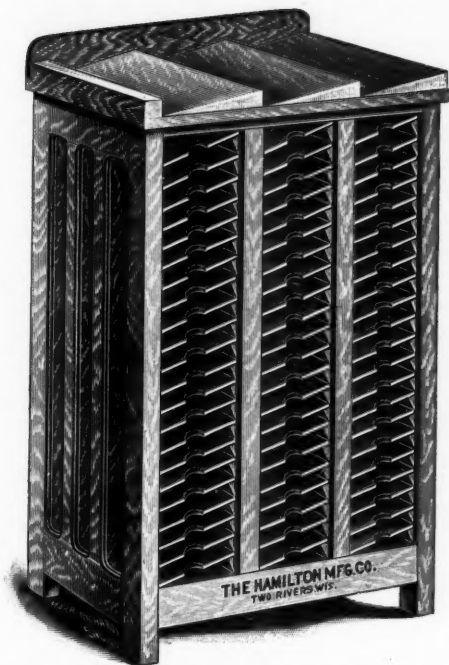
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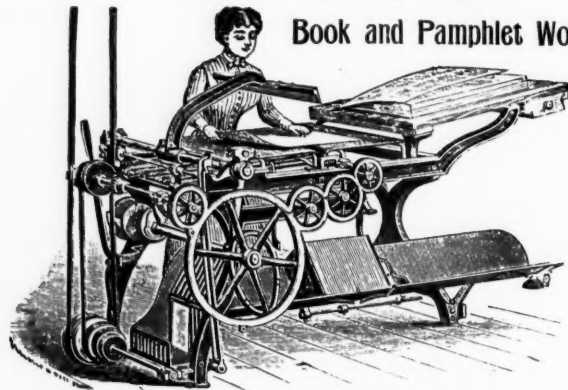
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